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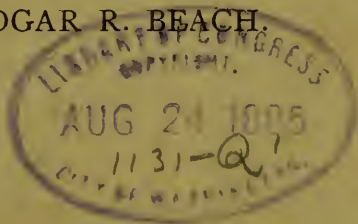
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PARIS, - TEXAS.

PICTORIAL REVIEW
OF THE
CITY OF PARIS,
AND
LAMAR COUNTY,
TEXAS.

BY
F. WEBER BENTON AND EDGAR R. BEACH.

ST. LOUIS:
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1885.



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PREFACE.

In the preparation of this little volume the object of the authors has been to gather and concentrate various facts of importance, pertaining to the city of Paris and Lamar county, that they may exist, through a truthful description of a typical of the state, not alone to serve the usual purposes of an historical work, but to counteract whatever unfavorable opinions may obtain, in the older states, about Texas; and that, by means, it may prove a source of information to many in the midst of homes and farms in a beautiful and prosperous country. For this purpose, therefore, the early history of the city and county is presented briefly that the resources, advantages and present condition of the same may be treated more *in extenso*, information most desired for the enlightenment of those looking to Texas for habitations and occupation.

No prejudice has prompted a more favorable coloring of the facts than deserved by the existing merits, and having no personal interest in, or former acquaintance with, the city of Paris, there

can be no possible reason why the writers should stoop to exaggeration or untruth.

Errors and imperfections, however, have, no doubt, entered into the work, but they may be charged, in a degree, to the source from whence much of the *data*, concerning the earlier events, were obtained, for in many instances the verbal statements of early settlers (whose memory may not have served them faithfully, in every particular,) was often the only medium of information, owing to the destruction of a large portion of the written records of the city and county, prior to 1877, in the great fire of that year. In various ways, however, most of the verbal statements have been substantiated, and it is therefore believed and hoped that the inaccuracies are few and of minor import, and that they may be more than counterbalanced by whatever of good may result from the careful research and earnest endeavors of

THE AUTHORS



PARIS AND LAMAR COUNTY.



NLY those who have personally entered the great State of Texas can form any correct idea of its magnitude and importance; of its delightful climate; of the fertility of its soil; of its wonderful and almost magical growth of population; and of its phenomenal progress in every avenue leading to prosperity and greatness. Only those who have traversed its broad lands can possibly realize, or estimate, with any

degree of accuracy, the unparalleled magnitude of its territory.

Scarcely more than a quarter of a century ago Texas was nothing if not a howling wilderness, but the onward march of civilization has wrought transformations that seem almost fabulous in the narration; and even to the present day people of the east and north turn an incredulous ear to the reports of the grand achievements, by the Lone Star State, in all the arts and indus-

tries known to modern times, calling them exaggerations and unwilling to believe aught but that the wilderness still remains and largely inhabited by the aborigines and the beasts of the plain and the jungle; not so, the wigwam of our red brother can no longer be seen in the land, and the dreaded beasts of prey, that only a few years ago ranged free and fearless over this then desolate country, have almost entirely passed away or fallen by the hunter's hand, and the wild places over which they roamed at will are now the scenes of busy commerce and agriculture.

Cities and villages have sprung like magic from the desert places; great and productive farms, and cattle ranches of almost boundless domain, wherein countless herds of sleek cattle graze and thrive, meet the eye on almost every hand. Rapid, indeed, has been the progress of Texas, and well may she merit the envy of older states.

During the past twelve years she has gathered to, and within, herself, the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone and the electric light, together with all other important adjuncts to a populous, powerful and progressive state. The great network of railways now crossing and recrossing the state in all directions has brought, and is daily bringing, thousands of people in search of homes, resulting in the rapid settlement and cultivation of the land and the magic growth of cities, among which it becomes our pleasant privilege to treat of one of the most beautiful and prosperous in the state, and of the county and fertile lands in, and upon, which it is located.

THE CITY OF PARIS.

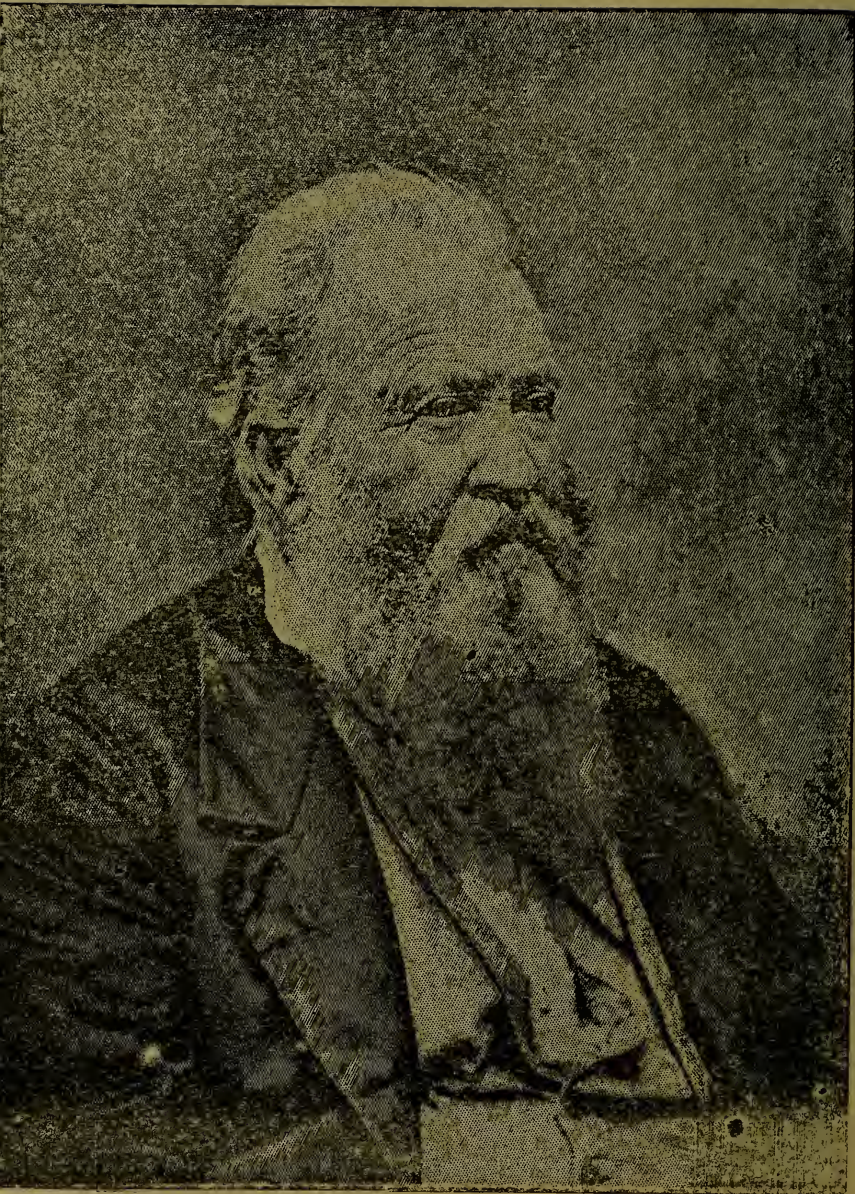
Paris is one of those busy, bustling cities that has sprung into prominence, among others of the great State of Texas, by the very reason of its activity and enterprise, aside from its natural resources. It is situated in the central portion of Lamar county, of which it is the judicial seat, 581 miles southwest from St. Louis and 349 northeast from Austin. It stands upon the highest point of land between the Sulphur and Red rivers, and the water courses in opposite directions, north and south, from the Public

Square, leaving the city at all times free from an excess of moisture and other malarial influences. In 1840 Paris, formerly known as "Pin Hook," was named after the great metropolis of France, the name being suggested by a Frenchman, at that time in the employ of Hon. George W. Wright, who kept a small store—the first in the city—on the northwest corner of what is now the public square. In 1836 the city was first settled by Hon. George W. Wright, who became its founder August 24th, 1844, through the donation by him of fifty acres of land to Lamar county for the seat of justice. The following year the town was surveyed and platted by George Still, but was not incorporated until some time after.

A point a short distance south of Paris, previous to its settlement, was named "Pin Hook" by M. H. Ragsdale, now a resident of the city, and the eldest of the original old settlers now living. That name, given in sport, was applied, at that time, to all the adjacent country, including that upon which Paris is located.

Among the early events it may be chronicled that the first marriage occurred in the fall of 1837, the contracting parties being Benjamin F. Bourland and Miss Nancy Chisum. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, Clayborn Chisum, within the present corporate limits of the city. The first birth was that of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Ragsdale, January 20th, 1836.

The town progressed very slowly during the first twenty years of its existence having a population in 1860 of only about 700 souls; and the taxable property in 1867-8 did not exceed \$50,000, whereas it is now estimated at \$3,000,000. But about the year 1870 signs of progress began to appear on every hand. The population daily increased with a gratifying degree of rapidity; the small and cheaply constructed buildings began to sink into insignificance by the side of more sightly and substantial dwellings and business structures; the educational facilities were materially improved and a new life and vigor seemed to have been awakened in the heretofore lethargic inhabitants, and from that time the town



HON. GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

prospered and grew, until visited by a great calamity that well nigh swept the struggling city from the face of the earth.

THE GREAT FIRE.

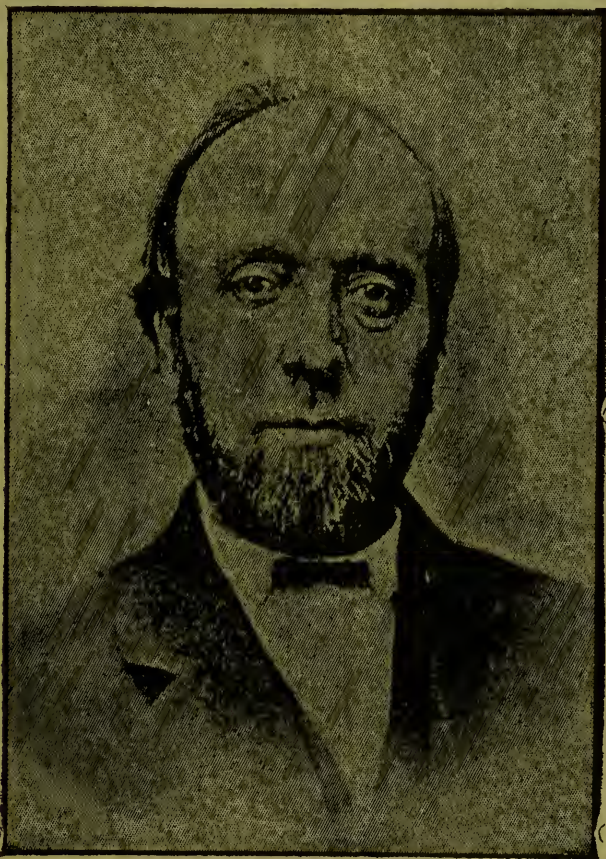
At 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 31, 1877, when the city had attained a population of about 3,500, it was visited by a disastrous conflagration, that left ruin and chaos in its track, and undid the proud results of years of toil; and might have discouraged, from further efforts, the builders of a more advanced city. The fire originated in the saloon of Andrew Myers, located in Mason & McCune's building, on the southeast corner of the public square, and was wilfully kindled by one Taylor Pounds, a dissipated and lawless man, who threw a lighted match upon the floor, which he had previously saturated with coal oil; and before any one present could recover presence of mind, sufficient to permit of any endeavors towards checking the progress of the fire, the flames had enveloped the building and were rapidly communicating to the adjoining stores. The alarm, however, was at once given; the bells of the city were put into motion, and the startling cry of "fire!" issued simultaneously from many throats. Men, women and children, in dismay, and oblivious of all else, hastened to the scene of destruction, which, also, in a few moments' time, became one of wildest confusion. Aided by a stiff breeze, the flames spread with marvellous rapidity,—first westward to the Methodist Church; thence north, and in a few hours' time, the entire west, east and south sides of the square were all in flames. The city, at that time, was but illly prepared for such an event; a single steam engine, small and inferior, was the only apparatus for extinguishing fires, then possessed by the volunteer fire company of Paris, and at the futile and feeble efforts of which the fiery demon only laughed, and leaped higher in his glee and triumphant march. In addition to the wind and the lack of facilities to combat even ordinary occurrences of this nature, the fire was aided by the dryness of the buildings, in consequence of the long and heated summer. Nevertheless, the citizens struggled long and courageously against the devouring element, but without

avail, and the fire was only through with its work of destruction when it had consumed everything in its pathway and died out from lack of further material upon which to gorge itself. Thus, in a few hours' time, one hundred and twenty-five buildings, occupying thirteen acres of land in the heart of the city, were destroyed—levelled to the ground in a shapeless mass of charred timber and ashes, and the loss, in consequence of which, is estimated at about \$1,500,000. The north side of the square, and residences in the suburbs escaped the flames, although many buildings at a distance were ignited by falling sparks, but promptly extinguished. So intense, also, was the heat that many citizens were prostrated and permanently injured by exertion and overheat, while one Ellison, lost his life in fighting the flames. A sum of money was immediately subscribed, by the citizens, and invested in a home for the family of the brave man.

Naturally, the people of Paris were justly enraged at the fiendish and malicious conduct of Taylor Pounds, and in consequence he barely escaped lynching. He was; however, tried, convicted and sentenced in the Cooper county court to four years imprisonment in the penitentiary, but escaped from jail pending application for a new trial, and has since been at large in the Indian territory.

While the loss by this fire was enormous, and for the nonce left the people dejected, yet it was not without its good results. The superiority and uniformity of buildings in many of the large cities of the world is largely due to the necessity of replacing with more modern structures, unsightly rookeries and tenements that have been swept away by the devouring element. And such has been the case with Paris. Stunned, as it were, for a time, by the great affliction, with which they had been visited, the citizens viewed the ruins of their city and were despondent. They, soon, however, awoke to the conviction that nothing was to be gained by brooding over their misfortune, but, on the contrary, speedy and united action was imperative in repairing the damage. Therefore, undaunted, with stout hearts and willing hands, the process of rebuilding was almost immediately begun, and soon

there arose, from the ashes of cheap and temporary buildings, stately, compact and uniform blocks of business houses and beautiful residences, partaking of all the improvements known to modern architecture. Thus it is that Paris stands to-day one of the most beautiful cities of Texas.



Among the early residents of Paris was one John W. Broad, who took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public good: He was born in Galashiels, Scotland, April 29th, 1826, and came to Paris in 1854, where he commenced business

in a small way and prospered, and at his death April 29th, 1877, left to his family a large fortune, including much property in the city of Paris.

The present city officials are as follows: John C. Gibbons, mayor; J. N. Settle, secretary; J. R. G. Long, attorney; C. B. Berry, treasurer; J. H. Wright, assessor; L. B. Hunt, marshal; and aldermen S. E. Clement, John A. Gose, J. H. P. Campbell, P. H. Allen, B. F. Fuller, Samuel Lynn, Volney Bayless and Chas. Johnson, (colored.)

THE PRESS.

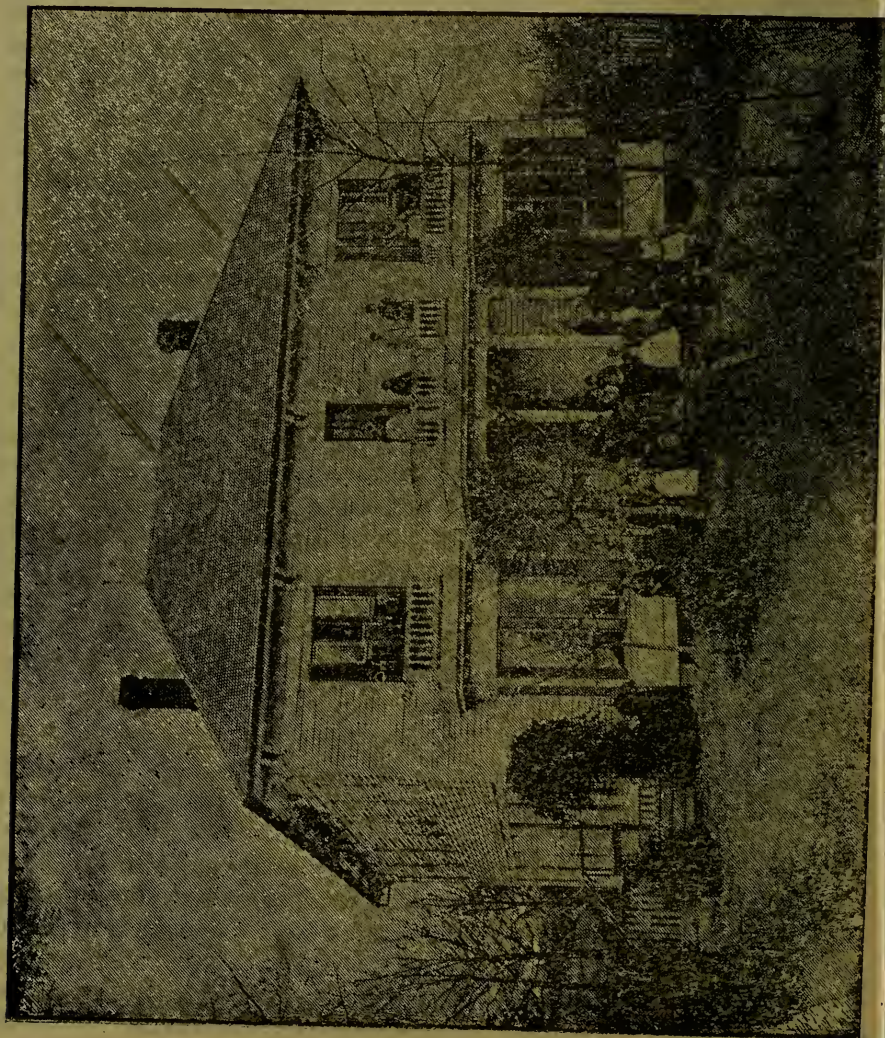
The first newspaper published in Paris, was the Western Star. It was established in 1844 by J. Wakefield Latimer, and published and edited by him until 1848, when W. F. Morgan took charge and continued the publication for four years longer, at the expiration of which time it passed into the hands of J. E. Foster, and by him conducted until removed to Sherman, Texas, in 1858. The Lamar Examiner was established in 1856 by Terrell & Peterson, and edited by John T. Mills, second judge of this district. The publication was discontinued in 1859 and the material purchased by B. Ober and L. S. Gooding, who began the publication of the Family Visitor, which lasted only six months, being purchased by F. W. Miner and changed into the Paris Press, January 1860. In 1862 Mr. Miner suspended its publication, but resumed in July 1865, and in 1867 sold to W. H. Lewis and J. H. Hillard. The latter died in 1869, and in 1871 his widow, Lewis's sister, married one W. J. Hammer, who, in conjunction with Lewis, continued to publish the paper until April 1877, when Lewis died and Hammer became sole owner. In 1882 the Press was purchased by Luke Johnson who issued also a daily edition. At his death in 1884 the paper ceased, likewise, to exist. The Paris Advocate was started in 1860, by T. J. Crooks in opposition to the Press, but was discontinued in the spring of 1862. The Cosmopolitian was published from 1869 to 1873 by G. W. Dewitt. The Texas Vindicator was established by Richard Peterson in March 1867, and ably conducted by him until March 31st, 1871, after which it was edited a short time by James Walker, and by

him discontinued. The North Texan was started in 1869, with E. L. Dohoney as editor and A. H. Boyd as publisher. In 1874 the paper was purchased by A. P. Boyd, the present editor and publisher. The Paris Examiner, A. P. Boyd, editor, and Thomas R. Newton, publisher, was started in 1869, and continued until December 1870, when it was purchased and soon after discontinued by E. L. Dohoney. The Chartist, established by F. W. Miner in 1873, lived only one year. In 1874 Richard Peterson established the Common Sense, devoted to theology and free thought. It was subsequently removed to St. Louis and continued as the Agnostic. The Religious Messenger, conducted by Robt. C. Buckner in the interest of the Baptist church, was also established in 1878. It was finally removed to Dallas, Texas, and merged into the Texas Baptist. The Texas Banner was started in 1874 by J. J. Wheeler, who sold it at the end of the first year to E. H. Harris; in 1881 he discontinued the publication and sold the material to J. E. Ellis and A. H. Boyd. The Texas Tribune (weekly) was established December 15th, 1881, by J. E. Ellis and A. H. Boyd. In December 1883, Ellis sold his interest to Boyd who continued the publication until his death, December 29th, 1884, when it passed into the hands of his sons. The Paris News-Boy (weekly) was established in December 1883, by J. E. Ellis, its present proprietor and editor. The Paris Free-Tongue was established July 22d, 1884, Tom M. Bowers, editor, B. M. Vanderhurst, local editor. January 1st, 1885 the latter became associate editor.

EDUCATIONAL—RELIGIOUS.

The public graded schools of Paris were first put in operation and formally opened September 15th, 1884. They are supported by a special city tax and a state school fund, derived from the sale of public lands. The total revenue from both sources amounting to \$18,000 a year. Previous to the opening of the schools Prof. J. E. Brooks was elected superintendent and twenty-one teachers were employed. The Aiken Institute, a beautiful brick building, and two other comfortable and commodious structures provides accommodation for seven hundred

pupils; temporary, but comfortable school houses are also provided for the colored pupils. The schools opened under the most favorable circumstances, and have proved successful from



THE WITHERSPOON SCHOOL.

the beginning. The enrollment in the white schools has reached 650, and in the colored schools, 250 scholars, including the private scholos, of which there are several excellent ones in the city. The scholastic population of Paris is 2,100. The system of instruction is excellent, the advancement of the students rapid, and the discipline unsurpassed. The general results are therefore satisfactory, and the citizens of Paris may well be proud in the possession of so superior a public school system. The school board is composed of the following named gentlemen: Mayor J. C. Gibbons, president; Prof. J. E. Brooks, superintendent; John Webster, T. D. Craig, J. B. Wortham, Dr. W. E. Dailey, I. N. McBath and Chris Johnson.

The Witherspoon school for young ladies is one of the prominent and worthy educational institutions of Paris, and has a large attendance during the scholastic year. Owing to the ill health of the proprietor and principal, Prof. P. F. Witherspoon, the same is offered for sale.

The Jones Institute, formerly the Vesey Academy, is a private school for children of all ages, where a thorough collegiate course is given, including Latin, French and music. Mrs. Dr. J. R. Jones, principal.

Gowdey's Military Academy is ably conducted by the proprietor, Mr. Henry C. Gowdey, and at all times has a large attendance of nicely uniformed boys, as may be seen from the illustration presented within these pages. The combination of mental and physical culture gives this excellent institution some advantages over ordinary private schools.

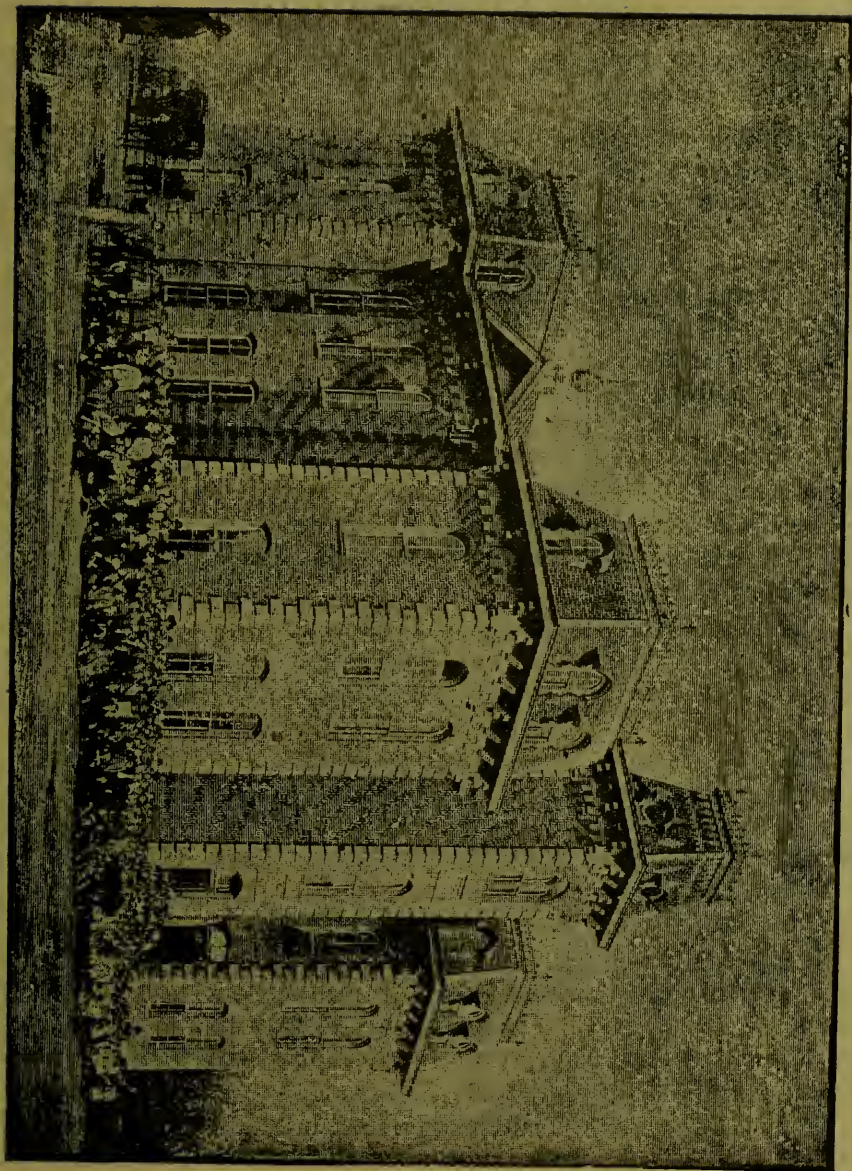
There are several other private schools and art institutions in the city, enjoying fair patronage, and withal of no little merit each combining with the whole in giving to the city educational advantages in every department, that can scarcely be surpassed by any other portion of the state.

CHURCHES.

Paris has a greater number of churches, in proportion to its population, than most other cities of Texas, and they are usually



GOWDEY'S MILITARY ACADEMY



PUBLIC SCHOOL, FORMERLY AIKEN INSTITUTE.

well attended. Following is given a brief mention of a few of the most prominent:

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1843 by Rev. James Graham, who filled the pulpit over three years, after which the church was "supplied" until 1870, when Rev. Twing was chosen pastor. The following are the names of his successors: Revs. D. M. Proctor, W. C. Haislip, B. J. Baldwin, M. Blackburn, R. H. Reed, W. F. Easterling, A. C. Allen, J. H. McLean and W. C. Hughes. The present pastor, John R. Allen, entered upon his duties in 1881.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized in the fall of 1843 by Rev. Samuel Cosby. Revs. J. Good and Traveshead filled the pulpit for several years, and in 1856 succeeded by Rev. C. J. Bradley, who also occupied the pulpit for a number of years. He was followed by Revs. H. B. Warran, B. Spencer, Felix Johnson and J. B. Young. Rev. Chas. Manton is the present pastor.

The Main street Congregational church was organized in 1874 by Rev. M. Willett, who was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Van Wagner and Dr. H. Reed. At present the church has no pastor.

The First Presbyterian church was organized by O. C. Stark, of the Indian presbytery, in 1858, who was succeeded by Rev. Stark. The church was re-organized in 1871, with Rev. D. D. Marshall as pastor, who was succeeded by Revs. H. B. Bonde, D. Burkhead, and J. H. Skinner, A. M., the present pastor, who entered upon his duties September 1882.

The Christian church was organized July 14, 1869, by Elder Chas. Carleton, who was succeeded in the pastorate by Elder James M. Baird, J. J. Williamson,——Downing, F. D. Sygley and R. W. Officer, the present pastor. Present elders, E. L. Dohoney and W. H. Sluder.

The Baptist church was organized in 1854 by Rev. W. M. Tackett, who was the first pastor and was succeeded by Revs. L. R. Baker, W. R. Green, R. C. Buckner, W. M. Burk, R. C.

Buckner (recalled) J. B. Daniels, S. A. Hayden, John James, J. H. Boyet and W. L. Brown.

The first services of the Episcopal church were held by Right Rev. G. W. Freeman, Missionary Bishop of Arkansas in 1851. Services were held occasionally from 1861 to 1870 by Right Rev. Alexander Gregg, Bishop of Texas, and by Right Rev. A. C. Garrett and Rev. F. R. Starr, (the latter in charge, until Feb. 1877) From 1878, Rev E. G. Benners was in charge until January 8, 1883, and Rev. Chas. L. Fitchett from latter date to November 12, 1884.

The First Catholic service was held in a chapel on the property of C. F. Thebo, in 1873 by Father Benford, who continued, until 1877, when he was succeeded by Father J. Blum, the present pastor.

Among the colored people the Methodist, Congregational, Baptist and Christian churches are well represented, and they have comfortable houses of worship.

THE PROFESSIONS.

All of the professions are well represented in Paris, and a personal mention of each individual may be found in the business directory of this volume. Also we give herewith a group of prominent physicians, and one of attorneys of the city. Of the first mentioned, the engraving represents Drs. J. F. Hooks, E. W. Rush, F. M. Fort, J. B. Ryan, B. G. Baldwin, Leo Harrison, W. E. Dailey, J. M. Stephens, Jas. R. Jones, W. T. Thatcher and O. Smith. All of these gentlemen have been very successful, and each has a well-earned reputation for skill in his profession. They are essentially public benefactors, and are therefore justly entitled to personal mention in this volume of facts concerning the field of their earnest and honest labors. All are regular graduates of medical universities, and each has done his full share in contributing to the general prosperity of the commonwealth. Dr. Leo Harrison has retired from general practice in order to devote his entire attention to diseases of the eye. He is one of the most skillful oculists and aurists in the state; and his practice



BABCOCK'S OPERA HOUSE.

extends throughout North Texas. Dr. W. E. Dailey has made a good reputation in surgery. Dr. W. E. Thatcher graduated at the Detroit Homeopathic College in 1875. Dr. James Hervey Neagle was in the army of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. He graduated at the Louisville Medical College, and has been in the regular practice seventeen years. Dr. J. R. Jones graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and had two years clinical instruction in the Penn and Blockley hospitals of Philadelphia.

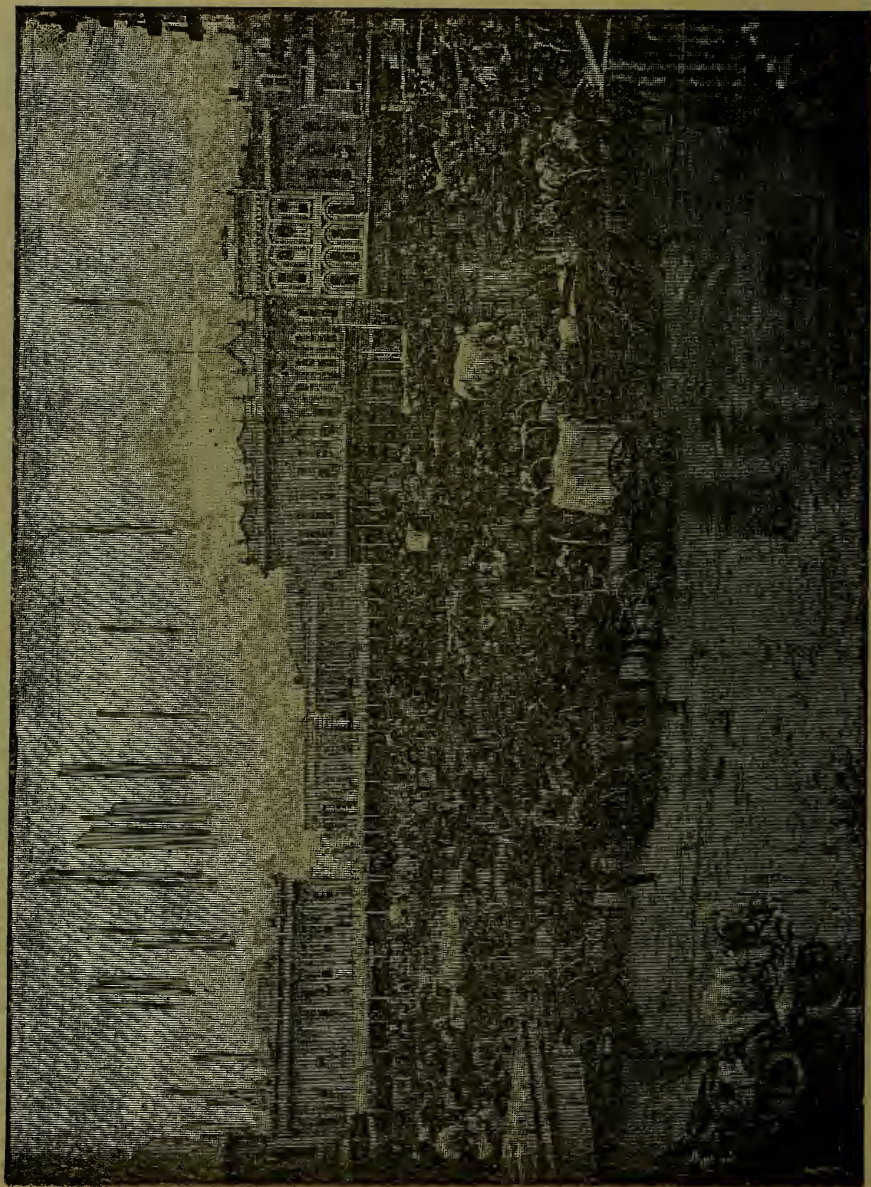
The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Paris, is the principal banking establishment of the city. The capital stock is \$250,000, owned by the largest capitalists of Lamar county. The officers are John Martin, president; W. B. Aiken, vice president; H. A. Bland, cashier; H. C. Rising, assistant cashier. Directors: Gen. S. B. Maxey, W. B. Aiken, D. H. Scott, S. J. Wright, D. D. Porter, J. F. McMurry, O. C. Connor, H. A. Bland, John Martin. The bank building is located on the southwest corner of the square, and is one of the handsomest structures of the city.

The Babcock opera house is a very handsome building. Seating capacity, 1200. Stage, 28x30 feet, and height between floor and flies, 12 feet. Inclined floor and elevated seats in auditorium. See cut of building herein.

The Peterson is one of the finest hotels in North Texas. The house has recently been refurnished throughout by the proprietor, Mr. M. C. Meehan, and the accommodations are in all respects first-class.

RESIDENCES.

Paris doubtless surpasses any city of equal size in the state in the matter of handsome residences. It is not only a bustling, prosperous trade center, but a city of magnificent homes, embracing all the features of modern architecture, among which is one deserving of especial notice, from the fact that it is, perhaps, the only one of the kind in the world; and in addition to its novelty from that cause, it is both rich and beautiful in architectural design and finish. It is the property of Mr. John Martin, president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and a leading

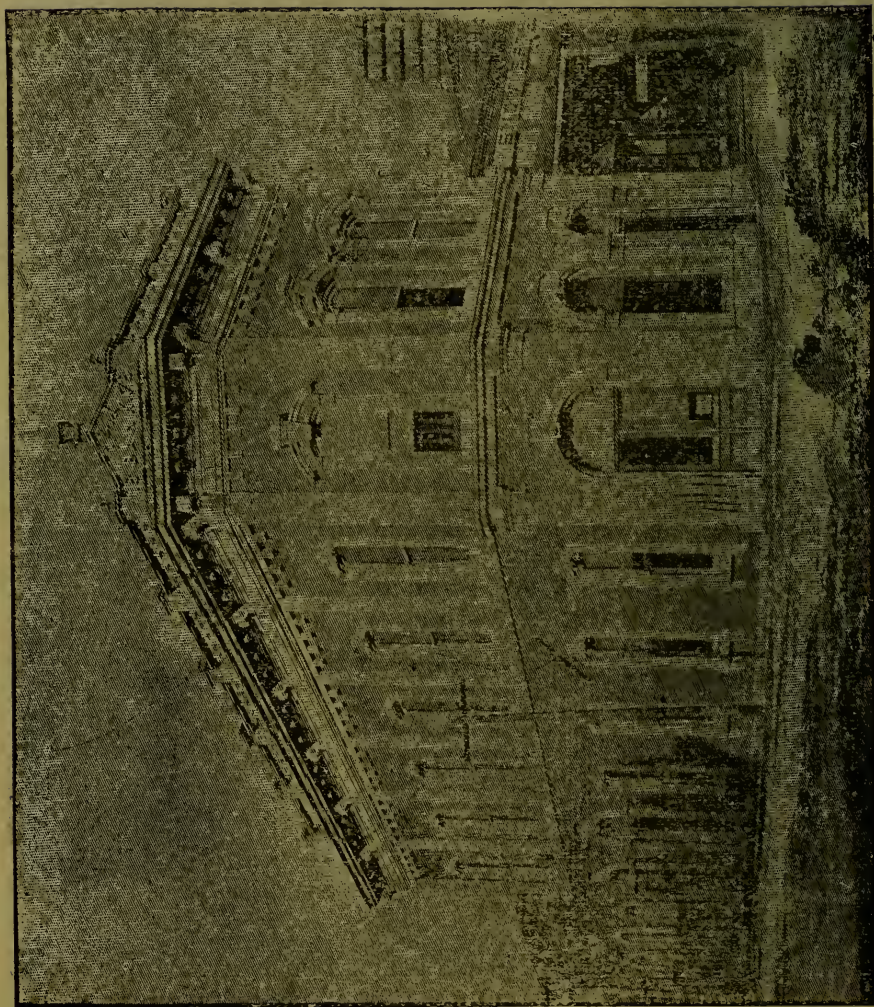


A DULL DAY IN PARIS:

business man of the city, who has spent much time, thought and money in its erection. It is built of stone brick, sawed by machinery invented by T. C. Dickinson, the contractor, from cream-colored limestone, into the shape and size of ordinary bricks, and laid in the usual manner and afterwards tuck-pointed in red mortar. The building is of the Queen Ann style of architecture and has very elaborate cornice, with pannels formed of "rough cast" which is in beautiful contrast with the cream-colored stone brick. On the north and south sides are wide and elegant verandas, and on the east front a handsome conservatory. The chimneys, six in number, composed entirely of stone brick, are of unequal and beautiful design, and average eighteen feet in height above the roof. The interior is furnished with all modern improvements, including hot and cold water, gas and electric bell system, and divided into twenty-six apartments, exclusive of closets. The lower floors are laid in hard wood in beautiful designs, and the hearths and facings of fire places for burning wood are of Chelsea tile, and the mantles of hard wood, of elegant and expensive carving. The wood finish on lower floor is of mahogany and cherry in hard finish. The balance of the wood-work of the interior is of pine, but finished in latest designs. The walls and ceilings are adorned with the finest quality of paper decorations made to order. On lower floor the parlor, music room, library, dining room and main hall are separated by sliding doors, and may be instantly converted into one grand salon. The building stands near the center of a square containing about six acres, and is surrounded by fine forest trees.

The residence of Mr. Frank FitzHugh, of FitzHugh, Martin & Wise, promises to be one of the most substantial and beautiful in the city. An illustration of the same from the original drawings appears herein.

The cottage residence of Capt. Provine on North Mill street is one of the most attractive structures of the kind in the city, and has an air of neatness and comfort. It is surrounded by a beautiful grassy lawn, shaded by a fine growth of oak trees. Capt. Provine



THE FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.

is an old citizen of Paris and one of the proprietors of the Excelsior Mills.

"Westwood," the home of Mr. J. T. Berry, of Messrs. Berry Bros., hay dealers, is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Paris, and is one of the handsomest suburban residences in the county. In point of convenience in interior arrangement and elegance of proportion and finish throughout, it far surpasses many more pretentious structures.

The residence of Capt. Gunn is handsome, homelike and comfortable and contains seven rooms. It is located on a valuable farm of 1000 acres, 500 being in cultivation, the soil consisting of black waxy, black hammock and black shumate. The water supply is from a large cistern and three excellent wells.

The residence of Capt. J. M. Daniels is one of the handsomest in the city, situated about four blocks west of the public square and surrounded by beautiful lawn and shrubbery. It has a very stately and attractive appearance and is suggestive of culture and home comfort.

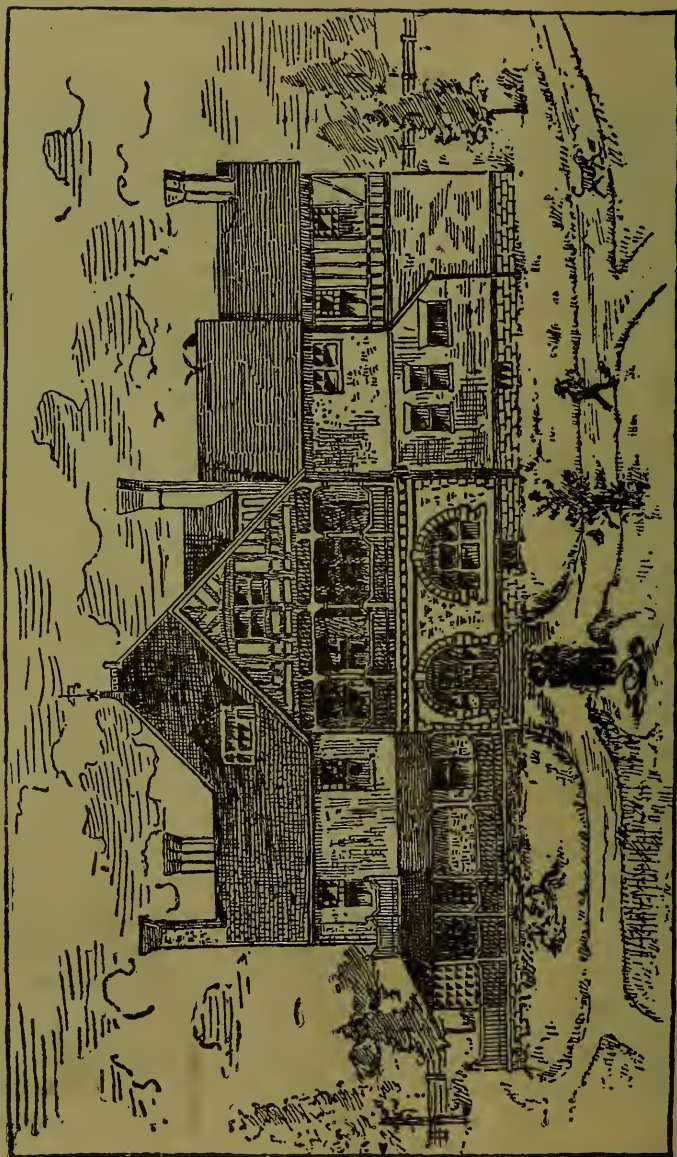
Mayor J. C. Gibbons has recently constructed a very handsome and commodious residence in the eastern part of the city. It has a very attractive appearance, and is handsomely furnished and finished throughout.

T. D. Craig, Esq., has one of the most elegant homes in the city, which the accompanying engraving illustrates better than language can describe. The interior arrangements are all that could be desired for comfort and convenience, and the building throughout is as substantial as it is beautiful.

The residence of Capt. D. D. Porter, shown in the accompanying engraving, contains many new and very attractive architectural features. It is furnished with all modern conveniences and is remarkably suggestive, even to the casual observer, of that dearest place on earth—"home, sweet home."

MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

The first manufactory established in 1843 was a wool carding establishment at the farm of Rayburn Chisum three-quarters of a mile southwest of the public square; furniture and agricultural



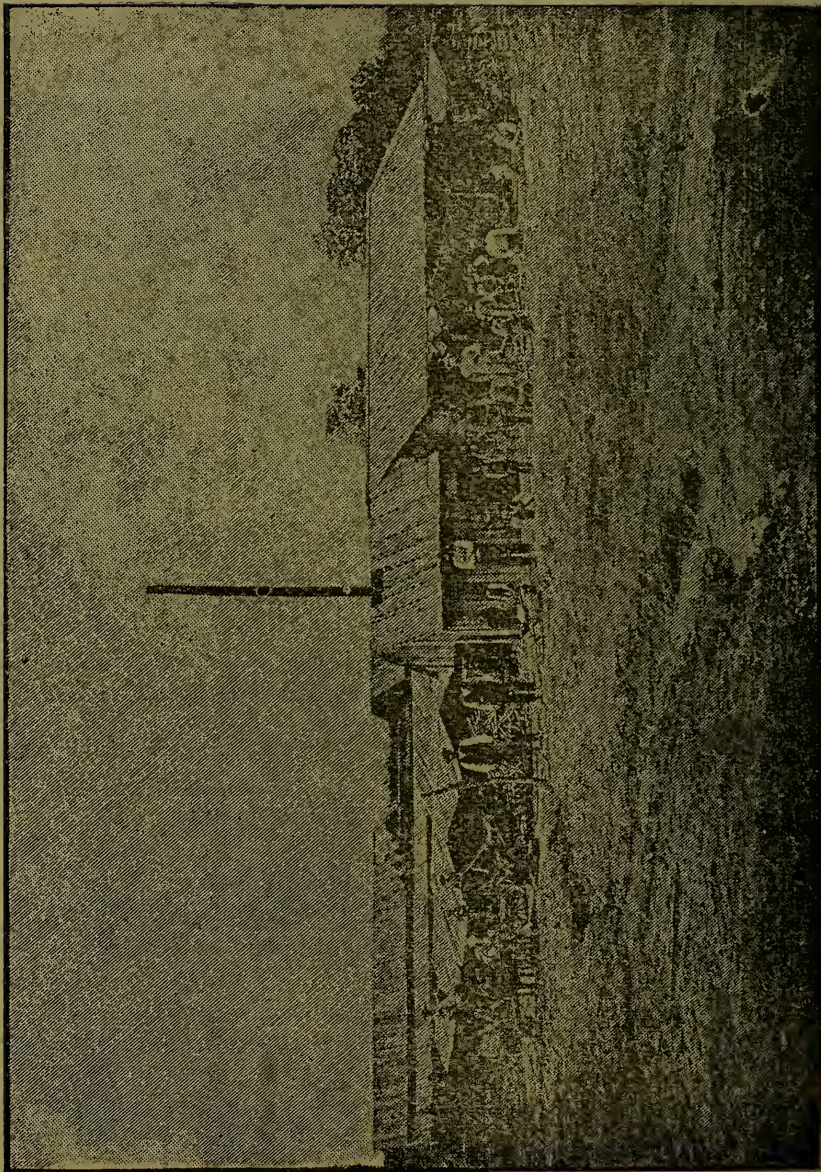
RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN MARTIN.
[From a Sketch Drawing.]

implements were also manufactured at this place. In 1847 Brackney & Collins established a furniture manufactory in Paris, but discontinued in 1850. Walker & Babcock manufactured furniture in 1856. In 1870 J. W. Rodgers erected a furniture manufactory which was destroyed in the great fire of 1877, after which his present furniture factory and planing mill was erected. In 1873 G. W. Campbell established a brick manufactory which was carried on by hand process until 1877, when horse-power was introduced, but was superceded by steam power, and recently by an entire new process, consisting of Martin Brick machinery. A corn mill and cotton gin will also be added. Mr. Campbell has made nearly all the brick used in the buildings of Paris, his average product being two million brick a year. The present firm name is Campbell & Rowell.

One of the largest mercantile institutions of Paris is the firm of Fitz Hugh, Martin & Wise, cotton factors. This firm handles most of the cotton coming to this market, which amounts to about 35,000 bales annually, for which they have ample storage capacity in their mammoth warehouse—illustration of which is herein presented. The firm also has a branch house in Little Rock, and purchasing agencies at nearly every important shipping point in Arkansas and north Texas, and handle over 100,000 bales of cotton a year. The cotton compress at this place, in which this firm is also interested, is likewise a gigantic institution. It is equipped with the most improved of modern machinery, and has capacity for compressing all the cotton that may come to this point.

Paris Ice Factory, D. W. Hale, president, J. W. Moore, secretary and superintendent, and D. W. Hale, J. W. Moore, J. V. Ownby, and S. Buford, directors, was established in 1881. The ice is manufactured from pure distilled water, by chemical process. Yield per annum, 800,000 pounds.

A large planing mill was established by Moore & Ownby in 1871, and after several changes of owners was bought by Hamilton & Son and destroyed by fire in 1884 with 800,000 feet of lumber. The other manufactories of more recent establishment



CAMPBELL AND ROWELL'S BRICKYARD.

are the planing mills of Henley & Ramseuer with saw mills at Texarkana, and the Paris Cotton Seed Oil Works, Culbertson & Gaston, proprietors.

There are three steam flowering mills of large capacity, viz: Crown mills, of Bassano Bros., Eagle mills, of Alex McLaughlin, and the Excelsior mills and cotton gin, Provine & Stell proprietors. The Paris iron works and machine shop, Williams & Lowery, proprietors. The North Texas machine shop, M. F. Ritchey, proprietor, and numerous smaller manufacturing enterprises.

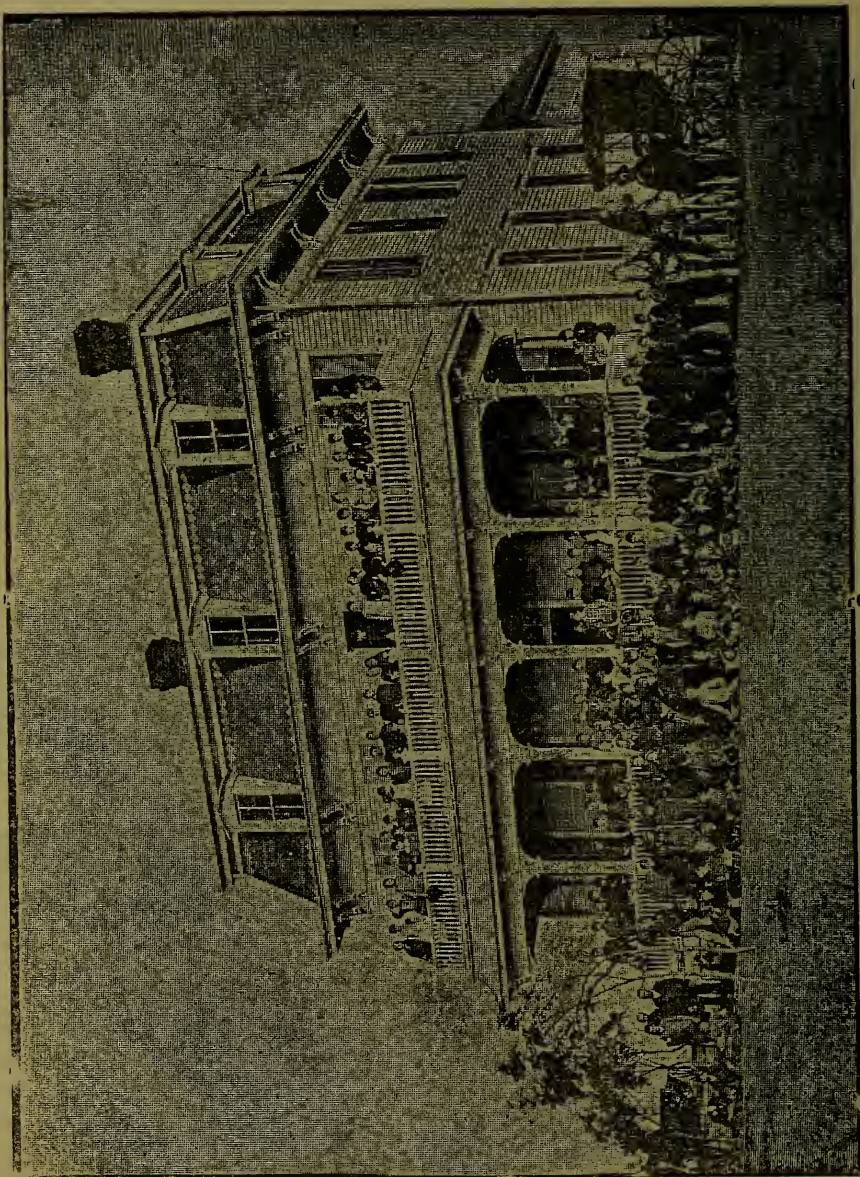
There are two banks of large capital, Farmers & Merchants and the Paris Exchange Bank, also the Paris Gas Light company, and the Paris Lumber and Grain company, with was mills near Texarkana.

The street railway of Paris was constructed by Capt. J. M. Daniels in 1878, with two miles of track and good facilities for the transportation of passengers and freight from the railroad depot to the center of the city. It is now owned and operated by a stock company, Capt. Daniels retaining one-half interest. Capital \$20,000, dividends for 1884, twelve per cent.

The Telephone Exchange was established in Paris February 3d, 1883, and connections made with 49 towns in the state. At the beginning there were but 38 subscribers in Paris, now 126.

EXPORTS 1884.

Cotton, bales.....	22,000
Flour, pounds.....	296,500
Hay, tons.....	180
Cotton seed, cars.....	20
Cottton seed oil, cars.....	10
Cotton seed oil, cake and meal, cars.....	25
Fruits, pounds.....	80,000



RESIDENCE OF MAYOR GIBBONS, PARIS, AND PUPILS OF THE
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

IMPORTS 1884.

Merchandise, pounds.....	3,649 000
Wheat, bushels.....	12,500
Flour, pounds.....	500,000
Furniture, cars.....	5
Impléments and machinery, cars.....	12
Vehicles, cars.....	10
Lumber and building material, cars.....	360
Coal, cars.....	30

In commercial importance Paris takes rank with the best towns in Northern Texas. Her business men are noted for their enterprise, energy and thrift, and the fame of Paris has gone abroad far beyond the borders of the state. People come from a considerable distance in every direction to trade; they find here a large variety of goods of all descriptions, and can supply their needs completely and cheaply. They can also find ready sale, for cash, at good prices, for their products, and in this practical age, people are not slow in choosing between doubtful and certain markets. Therefore the trade of Paris reaches out in every direction far into adjoining counties—to the south into every portion of Delta and Hopkins counties; westward into Fannin and eastward into Red river. Northward lies the Indian territory, from whence Paris draws trade fifty miles east and westward along Red river, and one hundred miles northward into the interior. A large portion of the varied and valuable products of the vast scope of fertile country outlined above, flow into Paris and from thence find an outlet to the great commercial centers of the United States and Europe. Upon entering the city a stranger is naturally impressed by the activity of the people and the general air of thrift and enterprise displayed on all sides, and the mass of vehicles of all descriptions, laden with every variety of merchandise and products of the soil, crowding the public square, as illustrated by engraving on page 22, which is from a photograph by Bergeron, of Paris.

RAILWAYS—POPULATION—SOCIETY.

The population of Paris, January 1st, 1885, estimating from

the scholastic enumeration and the votes cast at the presidential election, numbers about 8,276 souls, and rapidly increasing in consequence of the steady immigration pouring into the city and county, which has been far greater, during 1884, than that of any preceding year.

It is an undisputed fact that a more general and higher degree of refinement and culture exists in Paris than in any other city of equal size in the state; in consequence of which, and by reason of the high literary attainments of her people, and the several institutions of art and learning located here, Paris has justly deserved the title of the "Athens of Texas."

That Paris is destined to become an important railroad center is a matter about which there can be no reasonable doubt. It is now the chief city on the line of the Trans-Continental division of the Missouri Pacific railway, while charters have been granted for several other lines to and through it, in different directions, constituting a branch of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad through the Indian territory; the northern branch of the Houston and Texas Central railway, from Garrett in Ellis county; and a branch of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, from Dallas; all of which will, in all probability, be completed within the coming two years, when, if not the leading railroad city of the state, Paris will, at least, be entitled to rank as the great railroad city of North Texas.

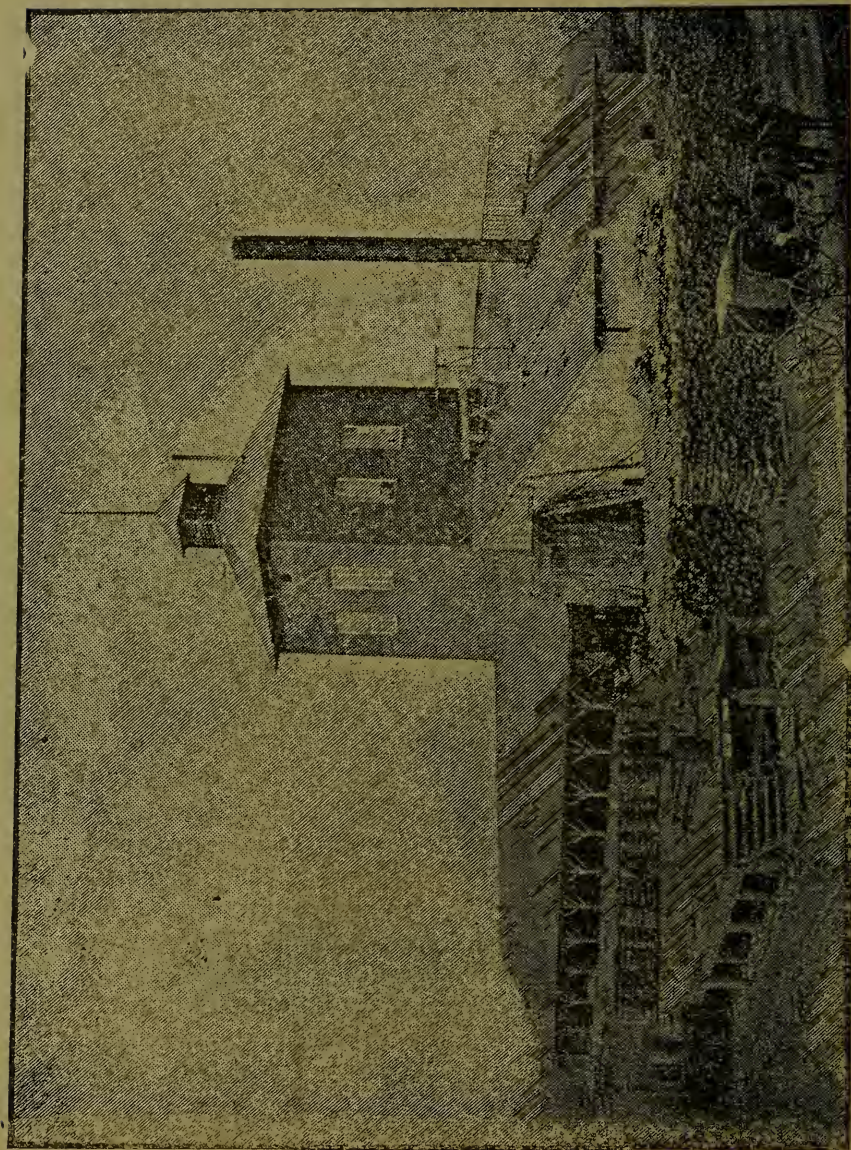


LAMAR COUNTY.



IRECTLY south of the beautiful but uncultivated Indian territory, in the northern tier of counties, separated therefrom by the Red river, is the county of Lamar, named in honor of Mirabeau B. Lamar, second president of the Republic of Texas. It is the third county from the eastern boundary of the state and joined on the west by Fannin, on the south by Delta and on the east by Red

river counties ; located on the meridian of 95 degrees, 40 minute west longitude. Its general altitude is 600 feet above the sea level and the surface elevated in the center and gently undulating, with a perceptible declination southward to North Sulphur Fork and northward to Red river. The "divide," between the main Red river and the North Sulphur Fork, extends nearly eastward and westward through the county,



COTTON COMPRESS OF FITZHUGH, MARTIN AND WISE, PARIS

cleft gently by numerous streams, skirted by fertile bottom lands covered with a dense growth of valuable timber.

WATER COURSES.

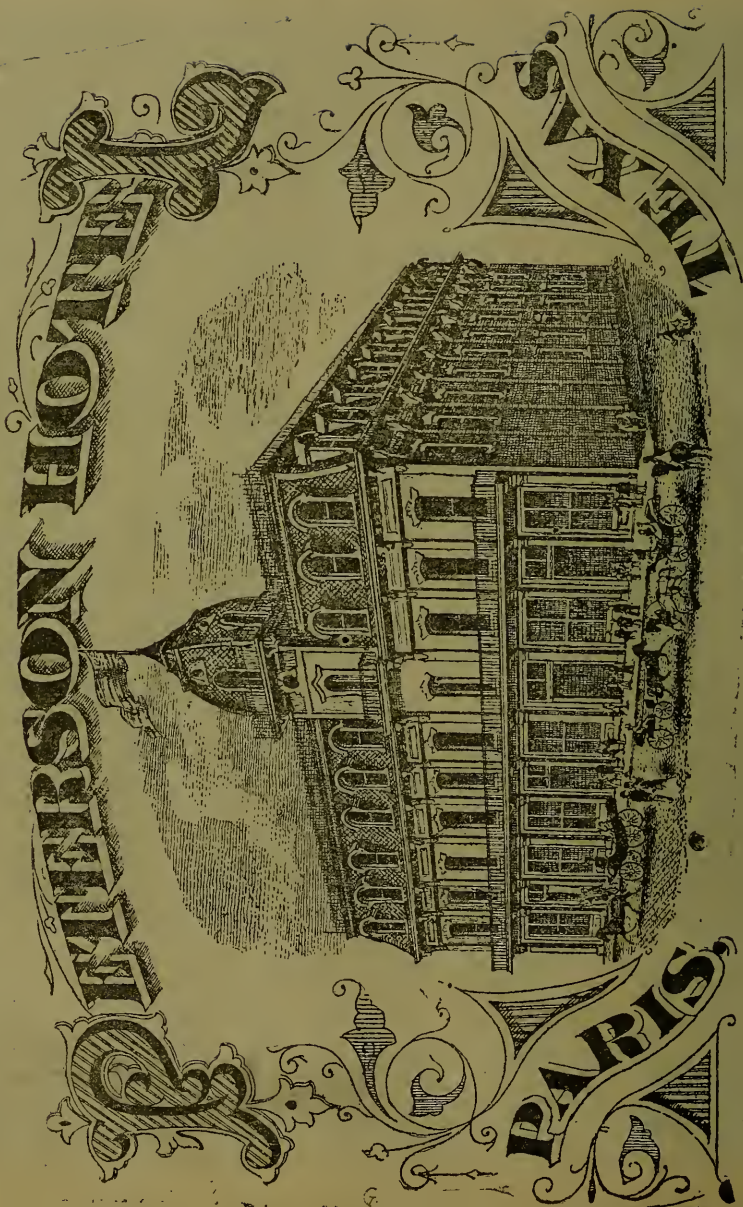
The water courses of the county are numerous and important: Eighteen creeks rise upon the divide which runs east and west through the center of Lamar, with an average length of 30 miles and a total length of 590 miles. Slough, Sanders and Upper and Lower Pine creeks and tributaries flow northeast and empty



RESIDENCE OF FRANK FITZHUGH, PARIS.

[From a Sketch Drawing]

into the main Red river; and Cherry, Clicks, Hickory, Crocketts, Honey, Rock and Tollets creeks and five smaller streams flow southeastward and empty into the North Sulphur Fork of Red river, which rises in the southern part of Fannin and in the northern part of Hunt counties and flows in a general eastward



direction and empties into the main Red river near Queen City, Ark. Emerson Lake, 17 miles N. of N-E. of Paris, is three miles long; average width 350 yards and average depth seven feet. Horseshoe Lake, 18 miles north of Paris, is eight miles long by an average width of 100 yards, and average depth of 10 feet. These lakes contain innumerable fish, as do also the larger streams. Five bold flowing, and numerous less important springs exist in the northern portion of Lamar and wells of good water

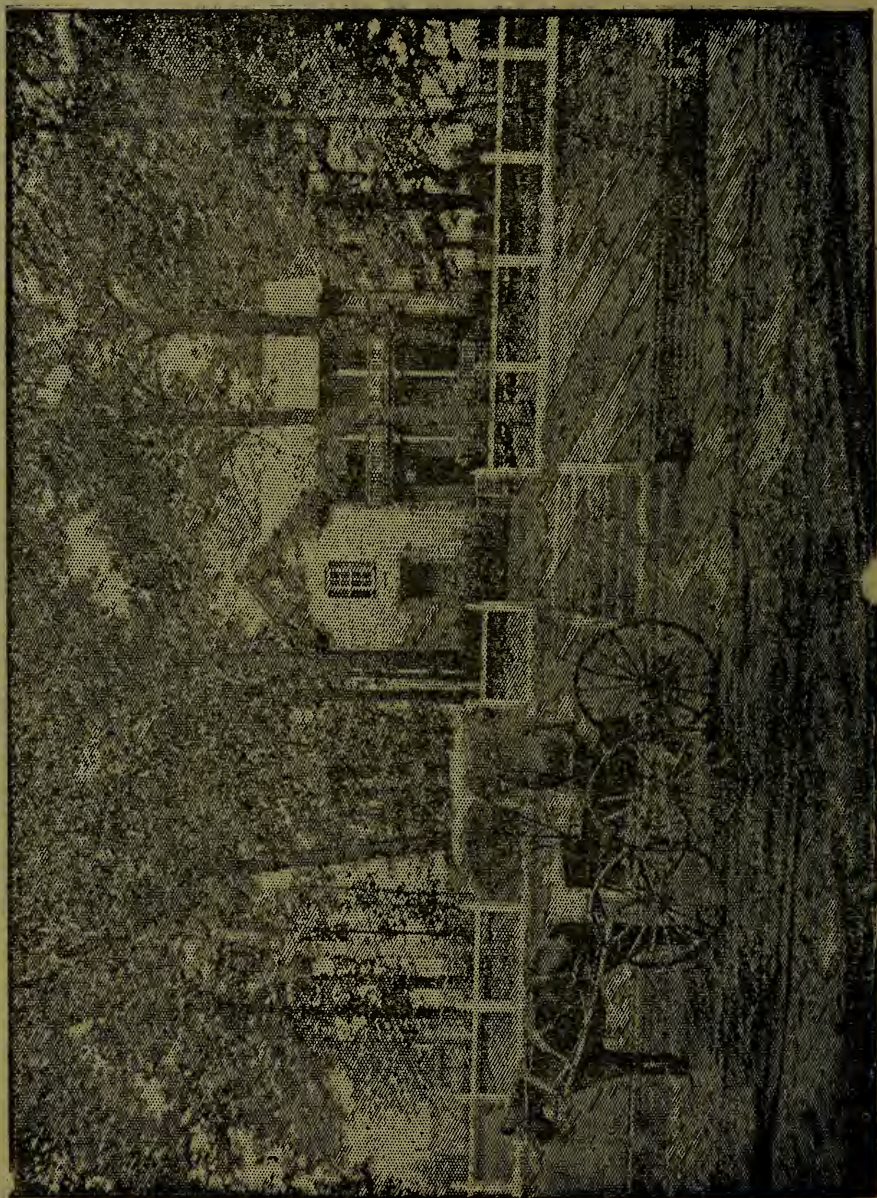


COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF CAPT. W. T. GUNN.

can be obtained at from 10 to 60 feet. In the soft limestone region the water is hard, but in many portions of the county soft water of excellent quality may be had at moderate depth.

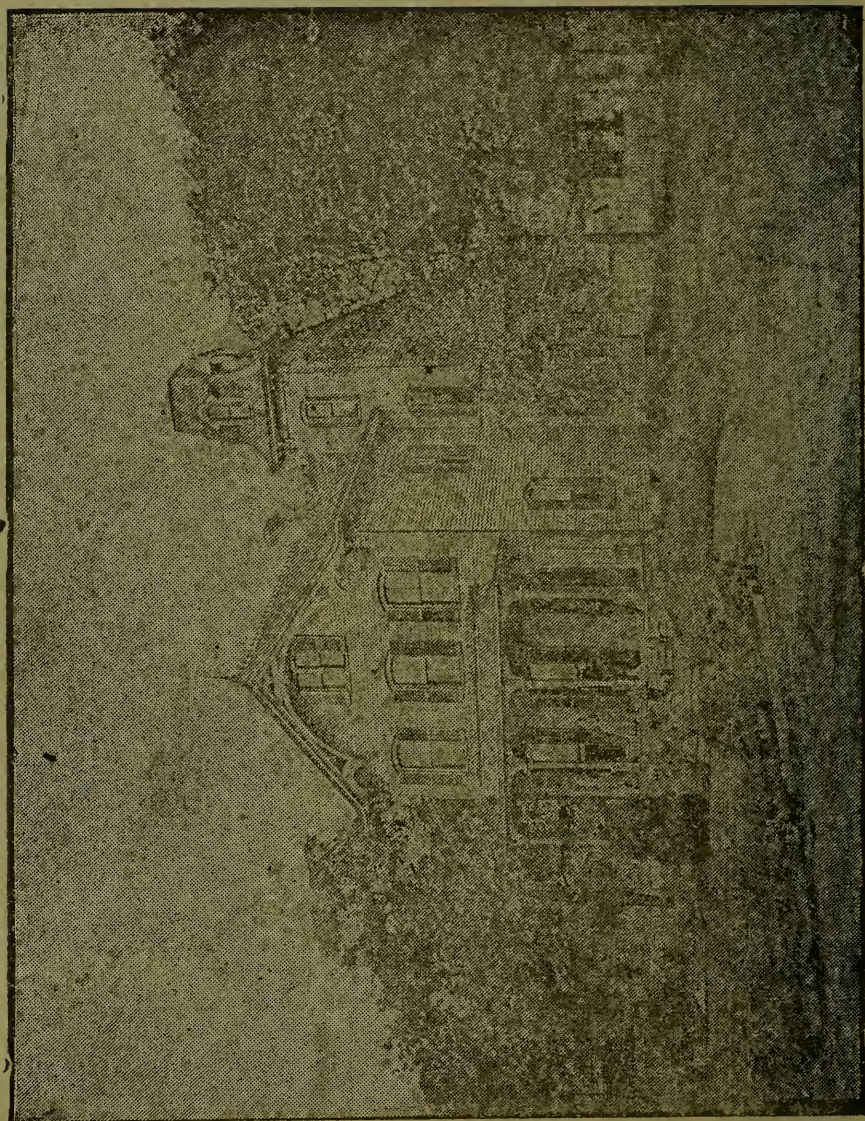
SOIL.

The valley of Red river, from one to two and one-half miles wide, has an alluvial mulatto soil, equal in fertility to the world



RESIDENCE OF CAPT. PROVINE, PARIS.

famed valley of the Nile. It is covered with a dense growth of valuable timber, which may be cleared at moderate expense, and will yield one bale (500 lbs.) of cotton or 50 bushels of corn, and may be made to produce, by careful cultivation, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bales of cotton or 75 bushels of corn per acre. Average price, unimproved, \$5 per acre. Adjoining, southward, is the first bench of uplands, 2 to 3 miles wide, also timbered, and especially adapted to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, but will yield three-fourths of a bale of cotton per acre. Average price, unimproved, \$2.50. Adjoining on the south is the "Post Oak Belt," about 10 miles wide, interspersed with very fertile sandy soil of great fertility, and black land prairies. The "Post Oak" is not as fertile as other varieties of soil, but any of it will produce fruits and vegetables in abundance, and by proper cultivation will yield one-half bale of cotton per acre. Price \$1.50 to \$2.50 unimproved. Adjoining the "Post Oak Belt" is the sandy prairie, from 2 to 4 miles wide, but extending into the prairie at many points. These are called "the grey lands," are easily cultivated, excellent for pasture and meadow, and produce bountifully not only wheat and all varieties of cereals, but fruit and vegetables in abundance. The average production is one-half bale of cotton, 25 bushels of corn, or one ton of hay per acre. These lands can be had at \$2 to \$4 per acre. Where the grey connects with the heavy black lands there is a strip of black sandy soil one mile wide which many prefer to the black waxy land, because easiest cultivated and nearly equal in fertility. From the sandy prairie south to the North Sulphur Fork timber, embracing about one-third of the county, are the heavy black land prairies, which withstand drouth remarkably and produce an average of three-fourths of a bale of cotton or 40 bushels of corn per acre. The soil is inexhaustible, from 3 to 12 feet deep, and rests on soft limestone, the surface sufficiently undulating for good drainage. It is nearly all enclosed and a large portion under cultivation, but good tracts may be purchased at \$8 to \$10 for unimproved and \$15 to \$30 per acre for improved farms. From the prairie southward to the Sulphur bottom are the black sandy timber lands,



RESIDENCE OF CAPT. J. M. DANIELS, PARIS.

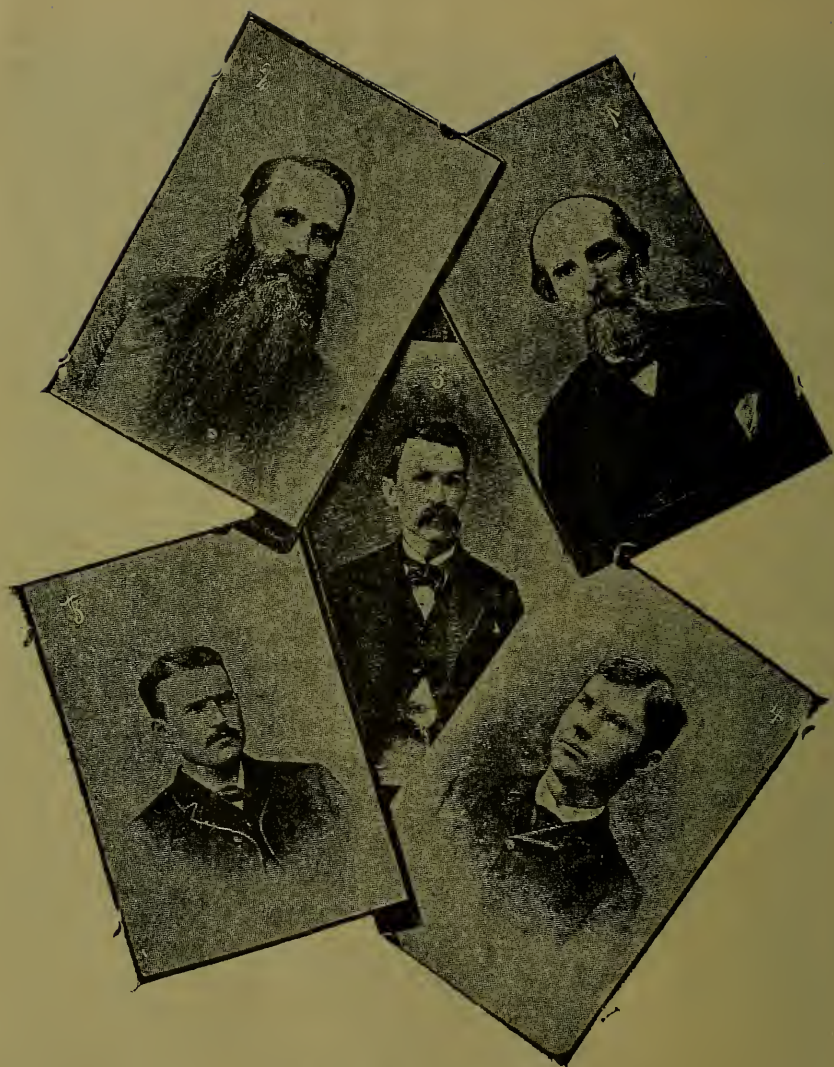
five or six miles wide, of great fertility, and that portion adjoining the prairie, called the Hammock lands, is stronger soil than the prairie. Any of these lands may be purchased at \$3 to \$10 per acre, and produce abundantly cotton, corn and all kinds of fruits, especially peaches, plums, grapes and berries. The Sulphur bottom lands, from one to two miles wide, are equal in fertility to any land in the world, but subject to overflow and but little cultivated. However, there are large tracts there not subject to overflow, requiring only capital and industry to convert them into the finest corn and cotton fields in the state. Price \$1 to \$3 per acre.

HAY AND PASTURES.

Calimus grass is indigenous to the soil. Originally the blades averaged four feet in height and the seed-stems from six to eight and covered the entire prairie region; now it grows chiefly on the bottom lands of the North Sulphur Fork, and on the prairie lands wherever fenced. The varieties of grasses best adapted to cultivation are timothy and Colorado bottom grass, the former yielding from two to three tons per acre, and the latter from one and a half to two tons. Clover grows luxuriantly, and Hungarian and millet yield good crops. Blue grass takes easily to the soil, but does not grow luxuriantly. Messrs. Berry Bros. produced and shipped from Lamar county, during 1884, two hundred car loads of wild hay of excellent quality.

CLIMATE.

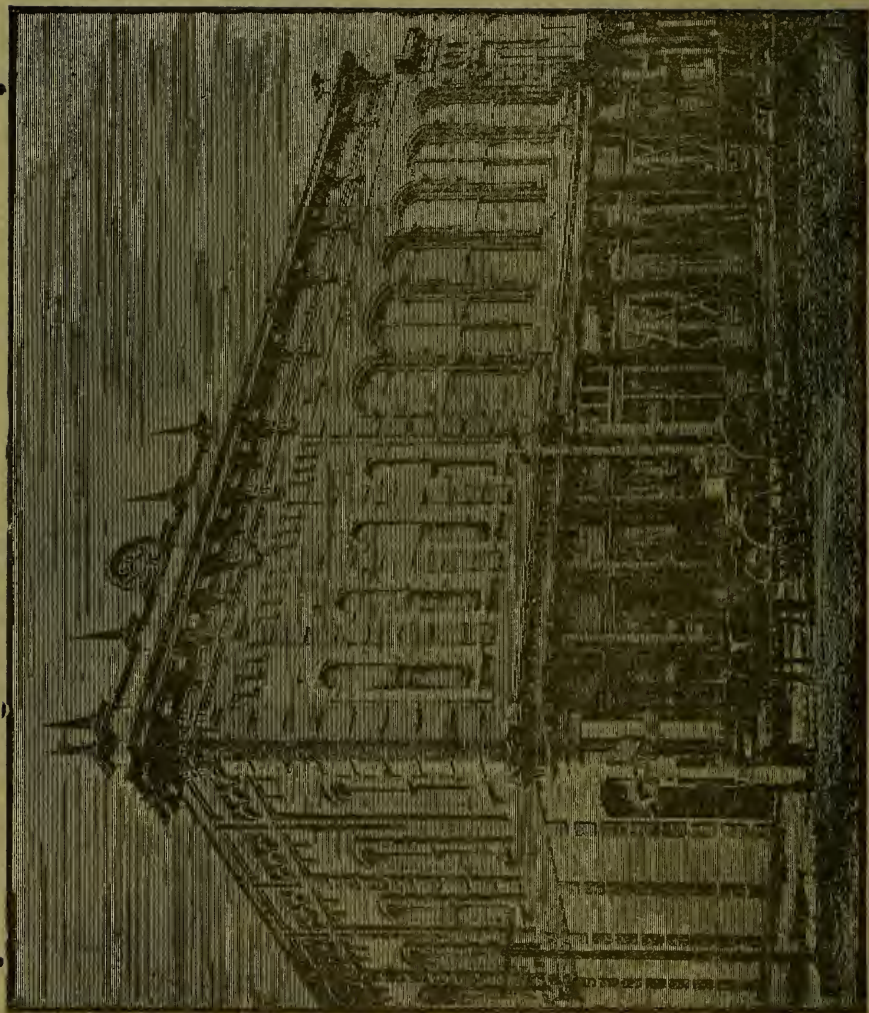
In climate remarkable changes have occurred during the past fifty years. About January 1st, 1834, there was a sleet storm followed by a light fall of snow, and during the winter several severe "northers." The older inhabitants were astonished by the severity of the weather, for the climate had always been exceedingly mild, the winter perceptible only by ripened crops, fallen leaves, sharp frosts and copious rainfall. Until 1844 heavy clothing was rarely needed, and men seldom wore coats except during the prevalence of northers. The first frost usually came about December 1st, and spring began about the middle of Feb-



LAWYERS OF PARIS.

1. B. F. FULLER. 2. W. B. MINOR. 3. J. M. LONG.
4. GEO. W. CRUTCHFIELD. 5. J. F. MCNEMER.

ruary. Since 1844 the climate has undergone radical changes, the mean temperature being decidedly lower, the period of extreme heat gradually diminishing, the winter growing longer and colder and the change of seasons more perceptible. Now spring begins about March 20th, the "heated term" about June 1st, and autumn begins about September 1st and continues until the middle of December. Winter is decidedly an unpleasant season. It is remarkable for sudden and extreme changes of temperature, storms of sleet and snow and protracted rainfall, but there are many days of very pleasant weather even in mid winter, and, as a whole, that season in Texas is as summer compared with that of any northern state. Spring in all climates is a delightful season, but here nature displays her charms most winsomely. One may readily note the growth of leaves upon the trees day by day and hear the buds and blossoms burst their bonds and open to the delightful sunlight. The nude, brown earth enrobes herself in bright green velvet of grass and moss almost as we gaze, and bare grey forests become leafy Elysian bowers where spring birds twitter and mate. The air is laden with delightful fragrance from wild flowers, and the sun beams with a soft, mellow radiance upon fair mother earth, fresh from sleep. The summer or heated term is, in duration, similar to that of western Missouri and southern Kansas, with but little difference in the mean temperature. In Missouri and Kansas the mean temperature is 88 degrees and in Texas 80 degrees during that season. In Missouri and Kansas the heated term begins the middle of June and continues until September 1st. and in northern Texas it begins about the middle of May and continues until the latter part of September. Much has been said and written of the beauty of autumn in New England. but it is as the fog of London compared with the golden sunlight glory of Texas during that season. Nothing can be more beautiful than the yellow, purple and steel-grey tints of leaves everywhere in the woodlands, nor anything more delightful than the soft, balmy atmosphere and the mellow haze which hangs an azure veil between earth and sky. Soft breezes float up from the south, bringing the fresh, pure atmosphere of the Gulf, and

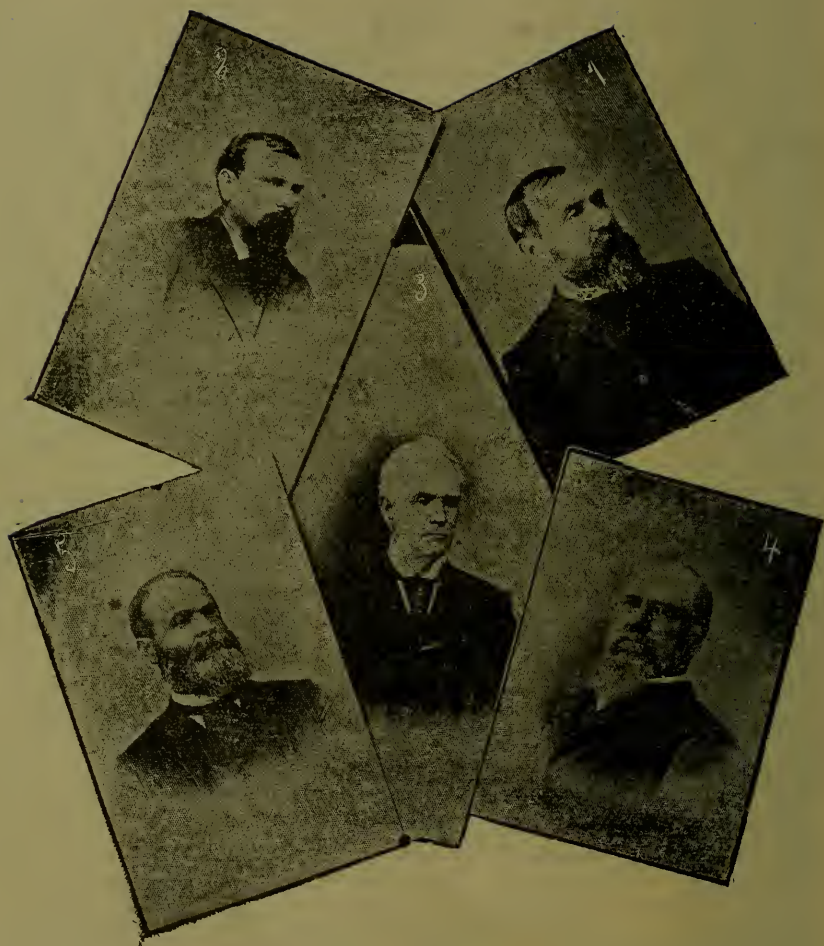


ODD FELLOWS', AND MAXEY AND LIGHTFOOT BLOCK, CORNER OF
PUBLIC SQUARE, PARIS,

the enchanting haze and sunlight of day is fitly supplemented by the silent grandeur of starlit night.

TIMBER.

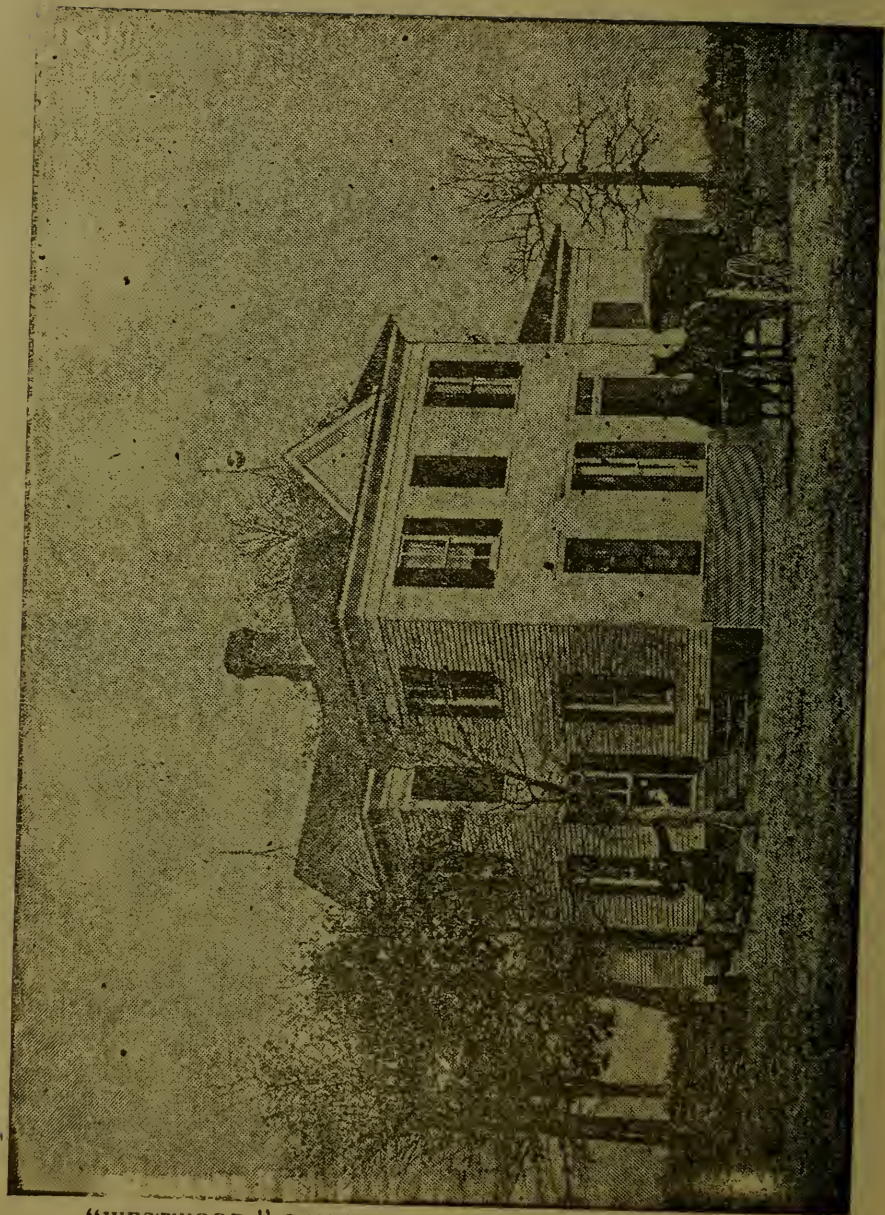
The timber area of Lamar county embraces nearly one-half the entire surface, or about 420 square miles, the most valuable varieties being pecan, walnut, hickory, cottonwood, cedar, bois d'arc, ash, maple and many varieties of oak. Bordering the main Red river, which is the northern boundary of the state and county, the broad, fertile bottom lands are covered with timber, frequently of immense size, consisting chiefly of sycamore, cottonwood, black, spotted and overcup oak, hackberry, walnut and pecan, with a smaller growth of ash, maple, mulberry, cherry, bois d'arc, cedar and dogwood. On the first bench of uplands, adjoining the bottom, is a fine growth of black and red oak, with other varieties of oak; also hickory, walnut, pecan and bois d'arc. This belt of timber is from two to three miles wide and extends east and west through the county. Adjoining, on the south, is the "Post Oak belt," ten miles wide, covered with a fine growth of post oak timber, which is valuable for fencing and railway ties, and, in the vicinity of the railroad the timber is valued at from \$5 to \$12 per acre. The bottom lands of the North Sulphur Fork are covered with a dense growth of nearly every variety of timber, above enumerated, except white oak, of which there is a fine growth in the northeastern portion of the county. Throughout the entire wooded districts the bois d'arc (osage orange) can be found in abundance, and often attains 18 inches in diameter. It is remarkable for its toughness, compactness and weight, and seems to be impervious to moisture and comparatively exempt from decay. Fence posts of this timber, having stood in the ground fifty years, have been found to be in a perfect state of preservation, the wood being dry and sound a quarter of an inch from the surface. Bois d'arc timber is used principally in the manufacture of wagons and furniture. It is of a bright yellow, but when oiled and polished turns darker, closely resembling live oak. It is also extensively used in the construction of fences, the



PHYSICIANS OF PARIS.

1—DR. B. J. BALDWIN. 2—DR. E. W. RUSH. 3—DR. J. E. RVAN.
4—DR. J. M. FORT. 5—DR. J. F. HOOKS.

small trees being split into pickets, which are driven into the ground about two inches apart and held upright by wires fastened to posts—also of bois d'arc. This makes a strong durable fence which will remain perfect many years. The larger timber is used chiefly for railway ties and for piles which form the foundations of nearly all wooden buildings. The seed is shipped to other states, where, being planted in rows, it soon forms a very strong fence, a sure protection against the depredations of stock, on account of the sharp thorns which bristle from every part of its trunk and branches. One of the most valuable natural products of the county is "the mast," or nut crop. Nut-bearing trees exceed in number and value all other varieties, and some conception of the magnitude of the mast crop may be obtained from the statement that every fall, after frost, the ground underneath these trees is so completely covered with nuts and acorns that vast quantities might be gathered with scoop shovels. The mast crop never entirely fails, owing to the great variety of nut-bearing trees, although it is sometimes cut short in such degrees as to be regarded as a failure by people who are accustomed to the vast yield year after year. Throughout the timber region, thousands of swine not only exist, but fatten sufficiently to make good meat without any other food than wild nuts, acorns and fruits, and yet millions of bushels rest upon the ground annually. The pecan is probably the most valuable nut, having a large rich kernel, very oily and of delicious flavor. Some trees produce 30 to 50 bushels of nuts, which are an important article of commerce. Numerous varieties of hickory and also black walnuts grow in all parts of the county and yield abundantly. The acorn crop is probably equal in quantity to all other varieties of mast. The yield is simply enormous—not less than five millions of bushels per annum, estimating the woodlands of the county to comprise 288,000 acres and ten trees to the acre, bearing two bushels each. Any person familiar with the subject will bear testimony that the above estimate is by no means extravagant, but rather far below the actual yield—probably one-third. The trees begin to bear when very young, some varieties when mere bushes and the



"WESTWOOD," COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF J. I. BERRY.

branches are literally loaded with acorns. In many localities hundreds of these trees grow upon an acre and occupy hundreds of acres, interspersed with a few trees of larger growth. The varieties best known are the post oak, burr oak, white oak, black-jack and red and Spanish oak. The acorn of the burr oak is as large as a hen's egg and has a very thin shell. Of the acorn mast there are two distinct varieties—the bitter and the sweet. Acorns ripen and begin to fall early in autumn, and the sweet are good feed for swine as soon as ripe, but the bitter are not good until touched by frost, when they become sweet and nutritious.

WILD FRUITS, BERRIES, ETC.

Lamar county is noted for the great variety and value of its wild fruits, which grow in great abundance in the woodlands. The large summer grape, which ripens about the first of August, is excellent for wine, and the smaller variety makes good preserves. The Muscadine grape, which is larger than the cultivated Concord, and the winter grape also make good wine. There are three distinct varieties of wild plum, of superior flavor and equal, for all purposes, to some cultivated varieties. Wild cherry, black haw, and large and small red haw, persimmon, wild mulberry and hackberry grow in abundance on trees from 10 to 50 feet in height. The wild strawberries, blackberries and dewberries are equal, in all respects, to the best in cultivation, and when cultivated attain a degree of perfection unsurpassed. Dwarf bush whortleberries grow in the eastern part of the county and yield well developed fruit of rich flavor. The maypop and mandrake grow everywhere in the woodlands and yield delicious fruit. Virginia snake root and stillingia, of great medicinal value, the wild indigo plant, used for dyeing cloth, and wild hemp may be found in nearly every portion of the county. Wild flax formerly grew here in great abundance, but has almost entirely disappeared. Castor beans are also indigenous to the soil and spring up spontaneously in abandoned fields.

MINEROLOGY.

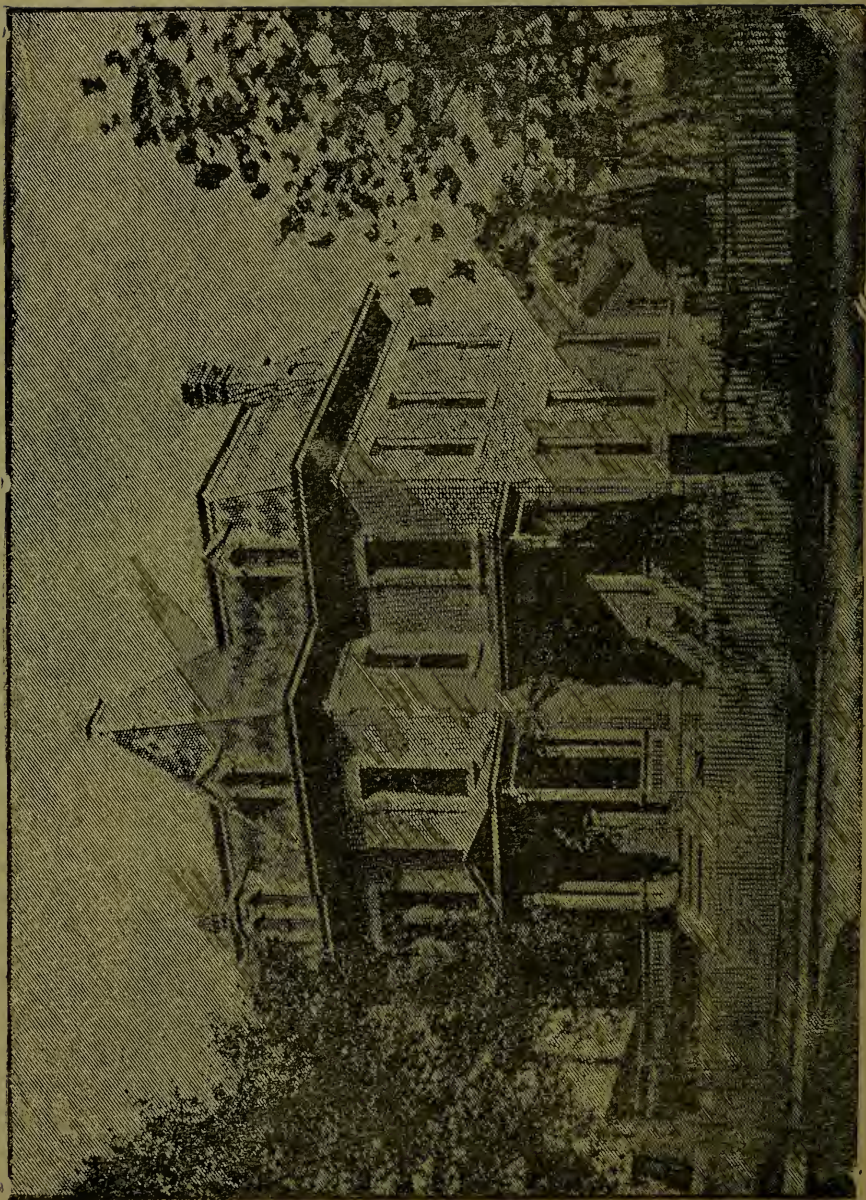
The fine building stone of Lamar county deserves special



PHYSICIANS OF PARIS.

1. DR. J. R. JONES. 2. DR. J. M. STEPHENS. 3. DR. W. E. DAILEY
4. DR. LEO HARRISON. 5. DR. J. W. HADEN. 6. DR. W. F. THATCHER

mention. Beginning at a point three miles south of Paris and extending to the Sulphur, frequently near the surface and in quantity sufficient to meet all requirements for many generations, is a light grey (sometimes light yellow) magnesian limestone, which, when first quarried may be easily cut with a saw and smoothed with a carpenter's plane, without injury to the tools. It is susceptible of a very fine finish, and in early times was used for tombstones. Though very soft when quarried, on exposure to the atmosphere it oxidizes and becomes very hard and shrinks perceptibly like wood in the process of seasoning. Being easily cut, of a very attractive and uniform color, and of unquestionable durability, it is extensively used in the ornamentation of brick buildings and for window and door sills, steps and entire outer walls. It is of a similar nature and in all respects equal in value to the famous stone of Joliet, Illinois, of which the largest and most elegant buildings of Chicago are constructed. It is utilized also for the inner linings of open fire places where wood is used, and seems to endure that degree of heat equal to the best fire brick. In the northern portion of the county are extensive deposits of lime carbonate, which may be converted into lime nearly equal in strength and durability to ordinary cement. There are also deposits of hydraulic limestone overlaying a sedimentary sandstone formation, which yields an abundance of pure, soft water. The sandstone operates as a filter and the water is absolutely pure. The hydraulic limestone may be reduced to cement of excellent quality by the ordinary process. A deposit of fire clay was recently discovered in the vicinity of Hickory Bluffs, on Red river, underlying a thin strata of bituminous coal. From the "divide" north to Red river are extensive deposits of potters' clay of excellent quality. Fuel is abundant and comparatively valueless as to price, and the local demand for the manufactured product would be sufficient to keep a good pottery in continuous operation. In the northern portion of the county is a deposit of iron ore, but it has never been developed, and the quality and quantity, are as yet, unknown. Northeast of the iron ore deposit, in the vicinity of Hickory Bluffs, a vein of bituminous



RESIDENCE OF T. D. CRAIG, PARIS.

coal was recently discovered, but nothing has yet been done toward development.

AGRICULTURAL.

About nine-tenths of Lamar county is arable and the remainder may be utilized for pasturage. One-third is under fence and one-fourth is in cultivation, the farms containing from 40 to 320 acres. There are several large farms in the county, but a very large portion of the land is divided into farms of moderate size and cultivated by the owners. Good farms may be rented for \$2.50 to \$4 per acre. The average price of corn is 50 cents and wheat \$1 per bushel, and flour \$4 per cwt. Up to 1850 the chief product of the soil was corn. It was generally believed that wheat and similar cereals could not be profitably cultivated in this climate, and there being no market for small grain in any considerable quantity, agriculture was made to subserve the more profitable industrial pursuit—stock raising—and the people gave particular attention to the improvement of their herds and the cultivation of corn for feed and bread. However, in 1851, a number of farmers along Red river planted some wheat and oats as an experiment, and the yield was so abundant and the quality so excellent that the cultivation of wheat at once became the favorite agricultural pursuit. In 1860 experiments in cotton culture were attended with such satisfactory results that it at once became the favorite crop, resulting in a large decrease in the production of all kinds of grain, corn alone excepted. Cotton still remains the chief agricultural product, and the tendency is toward the ultimate abandonment of all other crops. It is claimed that it brings a greater and more certain return in cash for the capital and labor devoted to its cultivation than any other product; that the price is more uniform, the demand steady and absolutely certain, and the returns, always cash; that it furnishes, to the producer, credit and money in advance, and in the end pays his debts and yields him a fair return for his investment and his labor. However, it must be remembered that although cotton is acknowledged king of all the products of the soil, labor is its life and it is one of the inexorable laws of nature that all life must

have sustenance or perish. Grain supplies the sustenance which cotton demands, viz: food for man and beast engaged in its cultivation, and without grain as companion and co-operative products cotton cannot be profitably cultivated. The market price of grain as compared with that of cotton is not worthy of consideration, for the fact remains that the cotton planter must also be a grain planter to the extent of his business necessities or eventually become a bankrupt. It has been ascertained by experience in the best agricultural countries of the world that permanent prosperity can only be se-

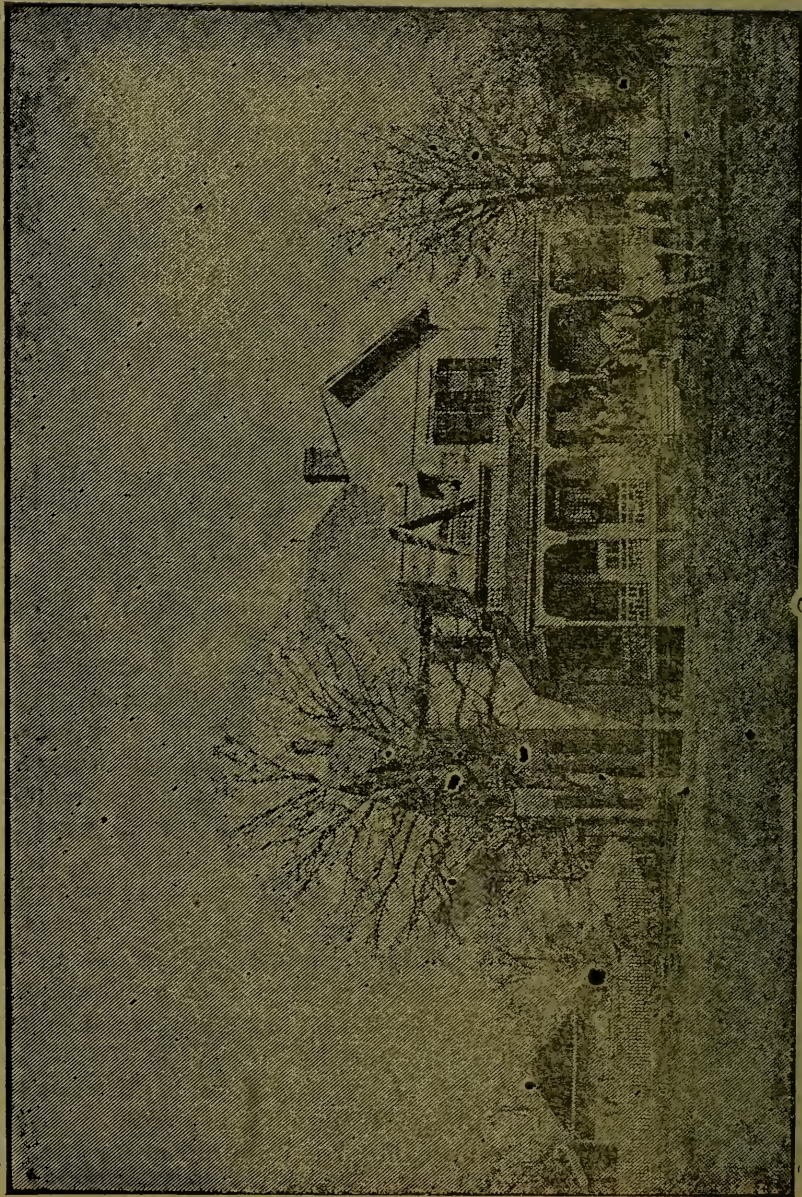


ured by the production of all the agricultural commodities required by the inhabitants. Therefore, whatever the soil will yield abundantly should be cultivated in sufficient quantity for local necessities, to the end that the proceeds of the sale of the staple product of the soil may be retained at home and circulate through all of the channels of trade. It follows, then, that every dollar sent abroad to purchase what may be produced in abundance at home is a serious loss in vitality to the general business interests of the country, and it would seem that permanent and universal prosperity can only be attained by the cultivation of a variety of crops. The true policy is to utilize all of the natural resources of the country and thus stimulate all of its industries and add to the general wealth and prosperity.

CULTIVATED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

In every portion of the county, especially in the sandy soil, the yield of cultivated fruit is abundant. The development of peaches approaches perfection, both as to quantity, size and flavor. They may be regarded as a certain crop, inasmuch as but one failure has occurred within the past fifteen years. Plums, grapes and cherries may be cultivated with the confident expectation of satisfactory returns, and apricots do moderately well, while pears develop excellently, but are often stricken with blight. Early apples may be successfully grown and always bring a good price, and berries of all kinds attain a wonderful degree of perfection. In brief, fruit of all kinds flourish and yield abundantly here, and with as little expense and labor in cultivation as in any part of the United States.

Vegetables of all kinds grow luxuriantly here, especially in the black, sandy soil, the hammock lands and in the "Post Oak belt." Beets and all root vegetables attain an enormous size, and in the loose, black, sandy soil the sugar beet might be cultivated with great profit and utilized in the manufacture of sugar. Ground peas (pea nuts) yield enormously, and yet but little attention is given to their cultivation. One of the surest crops grown is the potato, which attains a size and perfection unsurpassed. Compared with other crops but little labor is required in its produc-

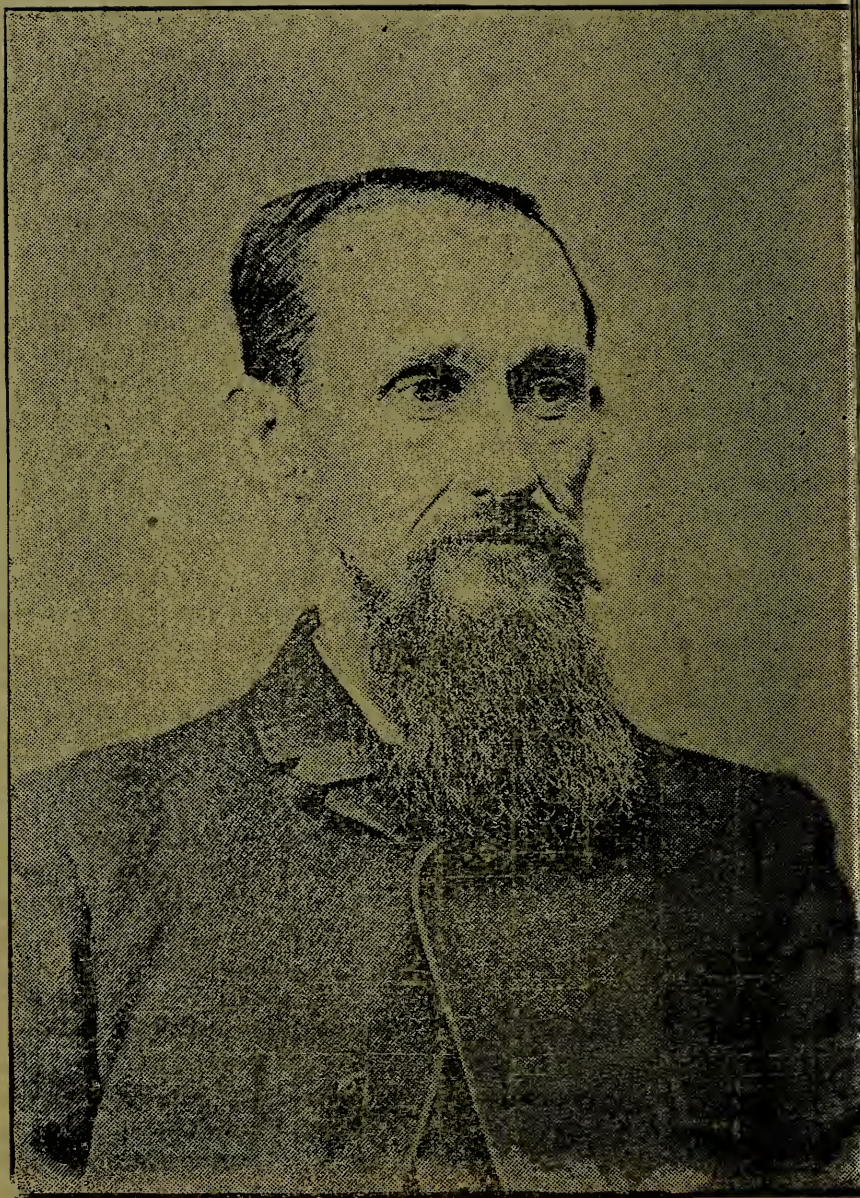


RESIDENCE OF CAPT. D. D. PORTER,

tion, and the returns are more than three times the value of that of wheat, cotton or corn. Irish potatoes yield from 100 to 150 bushels per acre, and sell from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel, and sweet potatoes yield from 200 to 250 bushels per acre, and sell at 50 to 75 cents per bushel. The demand for vegetables of all kinds is uniformly steady and the prices always remunerative.

STOCK RAISING.

In early times stock raising was the principal dependence of the people of Lamar county, cattle and horses being the specialties. The animals subsisted exclusively on the wild grasses and required no care, except branding. The cattle were of the native Spanish species, with very long, sharp horns, tall, lithe and supple as deer and increased rapidly, but they were wild and untamable and roamed the country with perfect freedom. They were valuable chiefly for their hides and tallow, which up to 1848 were among the most important products of the country. The horses were of the native Mexican species, very hardy and excellent riding animals for good horsemen, but a perpetual menace to life and limbs of amateurs or persons unacquainted with their peculiar characteristics. The horses also ran wild in herds upon the range, were branded like cattle and required no more care. Sheep were also raised in considerable numbers, but required careful attention against the attacks of wild animals, which were numerous and ferocious. The sheep were of the species common to the southern states, but, compared with imported stock, were of an inferior quality in all respects. Swine were raised in almost countless numbers, and were exclusively of the stock common to the South. They were tall, thin and lean, with very long noses and small, almond-shaped eyes; long, coarse bristles covered the body and stood upright on the back; agile as the antelope, they became wild and ferocious when driven to bay. They fed upon the mast and upon the succulent roots in the woodlands. After 1849 stock raising, as the leading industry, gradually gave way to the cultivation of the soil, and the herds decreased in numbers and correspondingly improved in quality. Immigration wrought an entire change in industrial pursuits and the careless, easy



J. H. NEAGLE, M. D., OF PARIS.

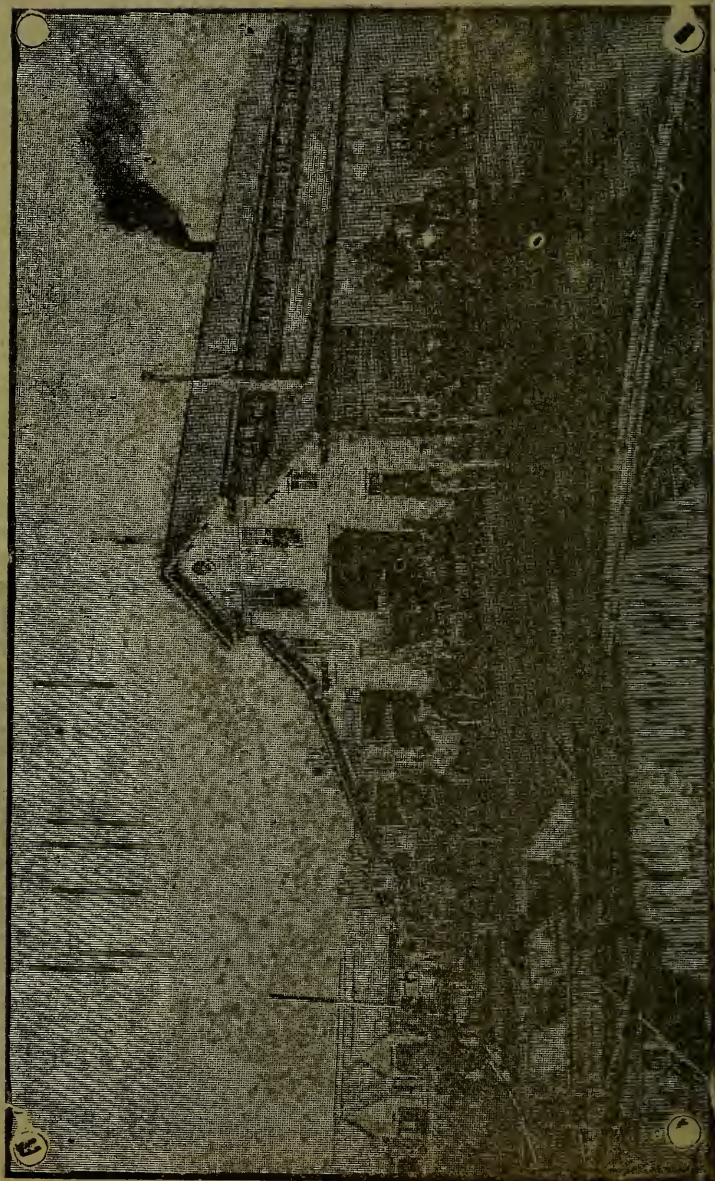
habits of the pioneers were not adopted even by their children. The ax of the woodman rang in the forest and trees were converted into fences and dwellings, and the virgin soil was turned by the plow and strong arms, and brawny hands garnered the golden grain. As farm improvements increased the herds of stock decreased, and the introduction of large numbers of the best imported breeds greatly improved the quality, and was a potent agent in the domestication of the native herds. Large numbers of the best grades of thoroughbred horses, cattle, sheep and swine have been brought here, not only from the older states, but from Europe, and to-day there can be found in Lamar county as good grades of stock of all kinds as in any other locality west of the Mississippi river.

WILD ANIMALS.

Ferocious wild animals were numerous in Lamar county in early times, and were a source of constant danger to the inhabitants and their live stock, especially sheep and swine. Old settlers tell many thrilling tales of encounters with wild beasts in the



red river forests in the long ago, and it is both interesting and amusing to sit by a blazing heap of logs in a great fireplace of an aged pioneer and listen to his recital of daring exploits when Texas was a Republic. In those days the Mexican lion was a frequent visitor here in summer, but returned to Mexico in the



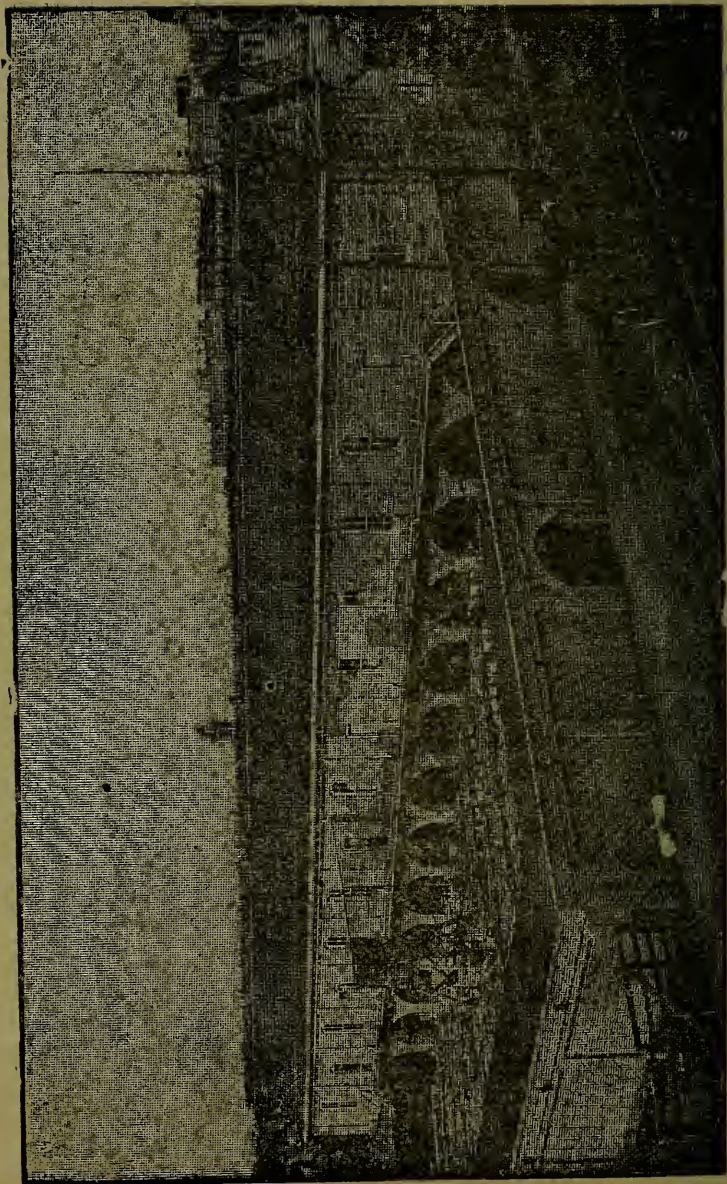
LIVERY STABLE OF GRESHAM AND MCLEOD, PARIS

all. The panther, black bear, catamount, wild cat, and black and gray wolf were the native beasts of prey, and a few still exist in the dense woodlands. Coon, possum, grey fox and black squirrel, and the small and jack rabbit may be found here in large numbers, and fine specimens of the red American deer still remain. Of the wild fowl, ducks and geese of nearly every variety, wild turkey, prairie chicken, quail, plover, snipe, crane, swan, pelican and Indian hen still exist in great numbers. The rivers and lakes swarm with fish of excellent varieties, the cat, buffalo, trout and perch being the most valuable.

HISTORICAL EVENTS, EARLY SETTLERS, ETC.

The early settlements of the county were principally along Red river. The country was inhabited by Indians who frequently became hostile, and attacked the settlers, and for mutual protection the pioneers located their homes in close proximity and constructed their houses with an especial view to defense. Gradually, however, as the danger from Indian raids decreased the settlements were advanced southward to the prairie region, and eventually to every part of the county. The first settler was one Roberts, (given name now unknown), who in 1819 located a farm on the west side of Lower Pine creek, one mile south of Red river. In 1821 he was killed by Indians and his brother, five nephews and three cousins followed the savages to their village. In the early morning by an imitation of a wild turkey gobble, the avengers lured into ambush and killed between 30 and 50 Indians. A terrific battle ensued, the ammunition of the white men gave out and their retreat was cut off. A furious hand to hand struggle ensued during which many Indians and 1 of the white men were slain.

Among the earliest settlers of the county were, M. H. Ragsdale, Mathew Click, Clab Chisum, Geo. W. Wright,——— Counsell. Judge Rutherford, Steven Peterson, Z. B. Rice, Dr. Wm. Cole, John Williams, Eleven Moore, John Ownstandt, Jas. Blinson, Wm. Yates, Wm. Crisp, D. C. Jamison, John H. Fowler, Samuel Lemons, Wm. Boreign, S. Graham, Jas. P. Briggs, J. Thomas, J. V. Cherry, J. H. Crowder, B. Simmons, Tom Cha f



COTTON WAREHOUSE OF FITZHUGH, MARTIN AND WISF, PARIS.

fin, Jason Wilson, Mitchell Keller, Dr. Geo. Bason, John Greenwood, Hiram Sadler, H. Brumlet Bennett T. Logan, Squire Mays, Dr. J. H. Marslett, S. M. Fulton, R. Cravens and John C. Lamb. The first store in the county was kept by Williamson & Bowerman, five miles east of the present site of Paris.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was taught by Jack Fowler, a cousin of Geo. W. Wright, in 1840, within the present limits of Paris and was supported wholly by private subscription. Subsequently the schools received aid from the state fund derived from the sale of public lands. The free schools of the state were organized in 1873, and the counties divided into school communities, under direct supervision of the County Judge and trustees in the several communities. Previously, a perpetual school fund had been created, for which purpose one-half of the public domain of the state had been set apart, the proceeds of the sale thereof to constitute a permanent fund to be held in trust by the state and invested in interest bearing bonds, the interest alone being available as a school fund. At present the available state school fund is augmented by a poll tax of \$1.00 on each male person over 21 and under 60 years of age, and an annual *ad valorem* state tax of 12½ cents on the \$100.00, which aggregate amount is pro rated among the several counties of the state according to their scholastic population. The proceeds of the sale of lands previously granted to the counties, respectively, for school purposes, constitutes a perpetual county fund and is invested and held in trust by each county for the sole benefit of its own schools the interest thereon constituting the annual available county fund. The amount apportioned Lamar county from the permanent state fund and taxation in 1884, was \$25,615.00, and the annual interest on the permanent county fund was \$753.86, which, with unexpended balance of \$5,248.78, gave a total of \$31,617.54, available for the support of the public schools of the county. The permanent state school fund is being rapidly augmented by the sale of lands and the revenue from that source alone will soon be sufficient for the support of nine months ses-

sion of the public schools each year. The scholastic population of Lamar county outside of Paris (January 1, 1885) was 6,291 of which 4,702 are white and 1,589 colored. There are 137 schools, of which 101 are for white children and 36 for colored.

ORGANIZATION OF LAMAR COUNTY—COURTS.

Lamar, originally a part of Red river county, was organized in pursuance of an act of Congress of the Republic of Texas, Dec. 17th, 1840, and included Hopkins and Delta counties. The former was organized by act of the Legislature of the state of Texas, March 26, 1846, and by the same authority the latter was taken from the southern portion and the north part of Hopkins July 29, 1870. The Commissioner's Court, which was the first legal tribunal of Lamar, held its first session at the house of George W. Wright within the presents limits of Paris, February 22, 1841, and consisted of the following officials: John A. Rutherford, chief justice; John R. Craddock, clerk; William R. Brown, sheriff. Board of commissioners: Jesse Shelton, Joseph Mathews, J. J. Nowell, Joseph Baker. Nicholas Maddox, John A. Dillingham, Willard Stowell, John U. Crook, Geo. W. Wright, W. M. Burris, Geo. Wilson and John T. Harmon. The first official act of the court was the appointment of Joseph Mathews and Isaac Nowell, associate justices; Wm. H. Murrill, assessor; Henry Harmon, treasurer, and A. G. Kimball, district clerk. At the July term of this court, 1842, the following order was made a matter of solemn record; "On motion it is ordered that no two members of this court occupy the floor at the same time." The first seat of justice for Lamar county, was established at Lafayette, three miles northwest of Paris, in 1841, and the first court house was erected of clapboards there that year, by John L. Lovejoy. April 21, 1843, an election was held by direction of a commission authorized by Congress of the Republic of Texas, and Mount Vernon five miles south of Paris, was chosen as the county seat, and the county officers removed there prior to July 24, 1843 when the commissioners court was held at that place in a log house of one room, constructed for the purpose. Mount Vernon not being within the legal bounds, an election was held



THE PARIS PRESS.

On the reverse side of this page is a group of editors of the newspapers of Paris, as follows:

1—A. P. BOYD—NORTH TEXAN.

2—A. H. BOYD, (deceased) TEXAS TRIBUNE.

3—TOM BOWERS, PARIS FREE-TONGUE.

4—JOHN E. ELLIS, PARIS NEWS-BOY.

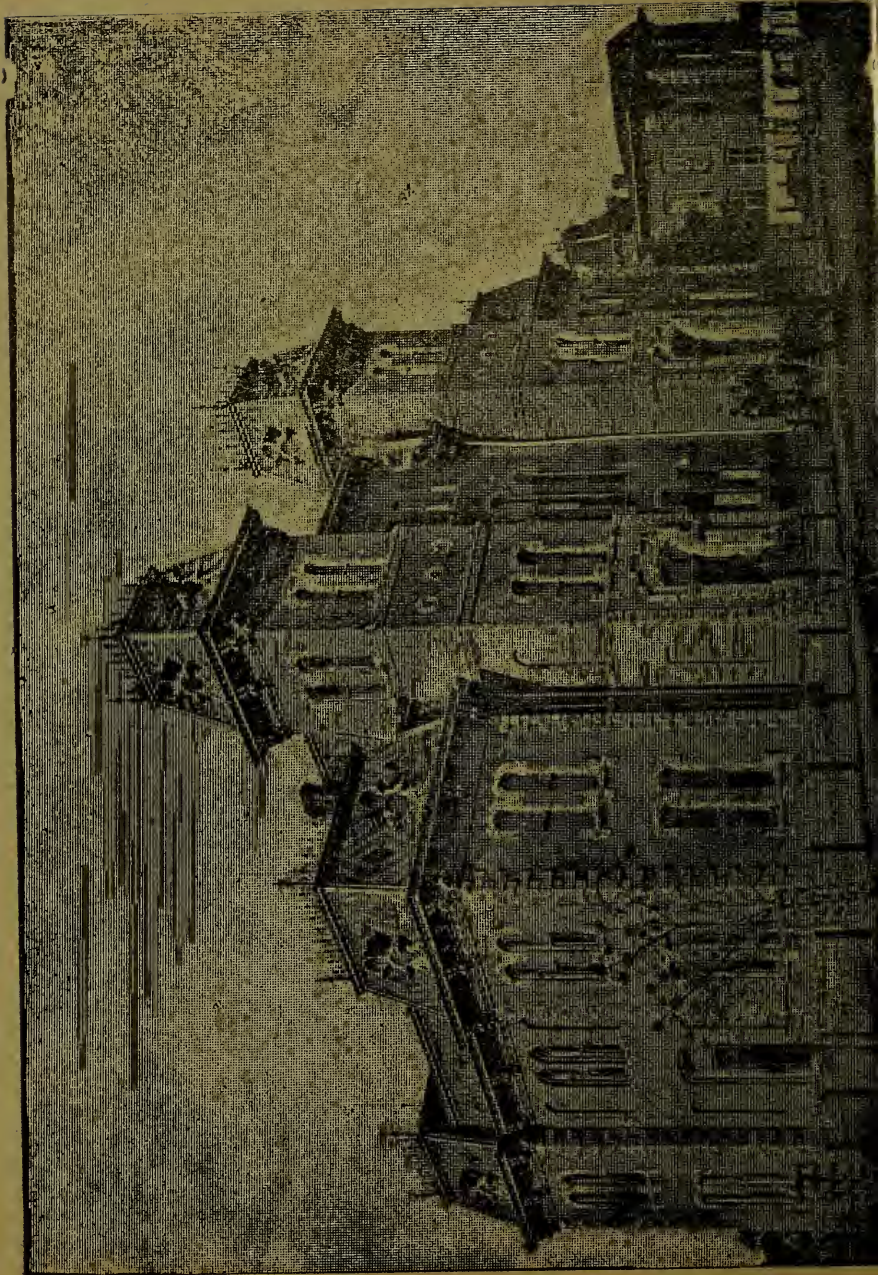
5—B. M. VANDERHURST, PARIS FREE-TONGUE.





April 1st, 1844, resulting in the selection of Paris as the seat of justice for the county, July 1st, 1844, the commissioners court was held there in a log house owned by John Craddock, county clerk. By authority of the congressional commission, composed of Geo. W. Still, Claiborne Chisum and John Emberson, a two-story brick court house was constructed in the center of the public square, which was completed in 1846, Claiborne Chisum and J. P. Gibbons being the contractors. It was occupied as a court house from 1846 to 1875, when it became unsafe, and was vacated by the courts and officials and finally destroyed in the great fire of 1877. In March 1875, the present elegant court house was completed and occupied by the courts and county officials. The official term of the first county officers heretofore enumerated, began February 22, 1841, and following are the names of the present county officials whose time began in November 1884: J. Hathaway, county judge; Chas. B. Pegues, county clerk; T. Gunn, sheriff; W. R. Wood, district clerk; J. W. Ownby, county attorney; W. J. Wilson, tax assessor; John H. Milsap, tax collector; John T. Henley, treasurer, Thomas A. Skidmore, surveyor; O. F. Parish and J. B. Johnson, public weighers. The county commissioners are, Ed Long, W. J. Notley, E. A. Dickey and John Emberson. John M. Hansford was district judge when Lamar county was organized and following are the names of his successors in order: John T. Mills, Wm. S. Todd, Geo. W. Ray. P. H. Mabery, military appointee——Banks appointed under federal authority, Albert Latimer appointed, Robt. Taylor, appointed under Gov. Pease, John C. Easton, appointed under Gov. Davis, J. Q. Chenoweth, criminal district judge, R. R. Mines, elected and D. H. Scott, present incumbent, elected Nov. 4, 1884.

The state tax is 30 cents and the county tax 35 cents per \$100. The total revenue for 1884 was \$60,000.00, the surplus, \$5,000.00 and the total indebtedness \$29,500.00, and annual interest on same is 8 per cent. The population of the county in 1884 was 33,000, approximated from the scholastic population, and the total number of votes polled in 1884 was 4,925.



COURT HOUSE AND JAIL, PARIS.

In 1884 there were 215,000 acres of land in the county under fence, and utilized as follows: 60,000 in cotton, 65,000 in corn, 25,000 in small grain, and 65,000 in pasture and meadow. The cotton product was 30,000 bales.

VALUE OF PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY FOR 1884.

Land and buildings	-	-	-	-	Value	\$3,646,597.00
Horses and Mules	-	-	No.	11,086	"	468,435.00
Cattle	-	-	"	25,607	"	230,225.00
Swine	-	-	"	24,234	"	37,528.00
Sheep	-	-	"	3,350	"	5,917.00
Other Live Stock	-	-	"	213	"	7.037.00
Personal Property	-	-	-	-	"	1,479,266.00
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,875,005.00

BLOSSOM PRAIRIE.

Blossom Prairie, ten miles east of Paris, on the railroad, has about 1,000 population, free school, an academy, Methodist, Baptist and Prebyterian churches, a newspaper—the Blossom Prairie Bee, two grist mills and cotton gins, one lumber yard, two hotels, three boarding houses, one livery stable, two drug stores, ten grocery and dry goods stores, and all kinds of business well represented. It is an important shipping point for cotton and has a good local trade: and is also becoming a popular health resort, on account of the mineral wells there of great medicinal value.

BROOKSTON.

Brookston, eight miles west of Paris, contains about 300 inhabitants, was first settled in 1874 and was the eastern terminous of the Transcontinental division of the Texas & Pacific railway from February, 1874, to the spring of 1876. It contains several stores, hotel, cotton gin, churches and school, and is an important shipping point for cotton, baled hay, and cedar telegraph poles, which are hauled there from the Red river bottoms.

BEARDSTOWN.

Beardstown, a flourishing little village eight miles south of



COUNTY OFFICIALS.

1—W. R. WOOD, DISTRICT CLERK. 2—CHAS. B. PEGUES, CO. CLERK. 3—J. H. MILLSAP,
 COLLECTOR. 4—J. R. RYAN, J.P. 5—J. T. HENRY, TREASURER. 6—W. J.
 WILSON, ASSESSOR. 7—T. H. SKIDMORE, SURVEYOR. 8—M. J. HATHEWAY,
 CO. JUDGE. 9—W. T. GUNN, SHERIFF. 10—W. J. NOTLEY,
 COMMISSIONER. 11—J. W. OWNBY, CO. ATTORNEY.

southeast of Paris, contains a number of stores, a church, school, mill and cotton gin.

ROXTON

Roxton, twelve miles southwest of Paris, is a pretty village, containing four stores, cotton gin, church and school.

PATTONVILLE.

Pattonville, twelve miles southwest of Paris, contains two stores, school and postoffice.

TRANSPORTATION—PAST AND PRESENT.

The early pioneers of Lamar county might well have said, "Man wants but little here below," for their wants were indeed few and simple but not easily supplied, owing to the distance from market and the extreme uncertainty of transportation. Red river was the grand commercial artery of northern and western Texas, and during high water small steamers ascended to the mouth of Kiamitia river 30 miles northeast of the present site of Paris and landed at the farm of Travis G. Wright, which was the head of high water navigation. During low water, steamboats could ascend only to Shreveport, La., and from thence the only medium of inland transportation was by wagon. Subsequently a channel was cut from Red river into Lake Ferry, near Shreveport, and a way opened for steamers to Jefferson, Marion county, Texas, on the eastern border of the state. New Orleans was the only market for the products of Texas, consisting chiefly of cotton, hides of buffalo, deer and cattle, wool, pelts of sheep, otter, coon and mink, also tallow, beeswax and honey. In the spring of 1873 the Houston & Texas Central and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railways were completed to Denison, Texas, and the following autumn the construction of the Trans-Continental division of the Texas Pacific railway was begun at Sherman, and the road completed to Brookston, Lamar county, in February 1874. Brookston remained the terminus until the spring of 1876, when construction was continued through Paris to Texarkana, on the eastern border of the state. The M., K. & T. from Denison

north through the Indian Territory, Kansas and Missouri to St. Louis, secured an outlet for Texas to all the great trade centers of the north and east, and the Houston & Texas Central railway south through central Texas, gave an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico, and direct communication to Europe. These grand channels of commerce were immediately flooded by a great immigration tide from all lands "under the sun," and wrought marvellous changes in all domestic industries and in every branch of trade and commerce, and started Texas upon a grand career of progress and prosperity.

The progress of civilization is nowhere more apparent upon this continent than it is in Texas. Twelve years ago, the plodding freight wagon and stage coach and the dangerous, tedious steamboat were the only mediums of transportation. To-day magnificent lines of railway span the state in every direction, opening up to settlement vast regions of country otherwise practically uninhabitable. In other countries the press and rostrum have been the potent civilizers of the age, but in Texas, the railways have been far in advance of all other agencies operating in that direction. Natural trade centers, such as Paris, have been brought into close relations mutually by the practical annihilation of distance and economy of time in transit, and the pioneer and the metropolitan have joined hands in the bewildering whirl of busy life. The rattle of car wheels and the puff and whistle of locomotives now awake echoes across fertile fields, where but a few years ago silence brooded over a dreary wilderness. Whatever is true in this relation concerning the far western counties of the state, is true also here, for, who will say that Paris and Lamar county have not secured a bountiful share of the grand prosperity which the railways have brought to Texas!



PARIS BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

A.

Aiken W. B., capitalist, president Lamar Warehouse Company.
Albright William, wagonmaker.
Albright D. B., Griffin & Albright, gunsmiths.
Allen M. F., hardware and stoves.
Allen C. N., Allen & Scales, lawyers.
Allen Charles N., Ryan & Allen, lawyers.
Anderson Lee, blacksmith.
Anderson Samuel N., barber.
Anthony F. B., tinner, Lyons-Thomas Hardware Company.
Argo A. E., salesman D. B. Webster.
Arthur J. H., salesman F. S. Linch.

B.

Babcock's Opera House, J. H. Walker, manager.
Bachrath & Hernstadt, Wolf Bachrath, Emil M. Hernstadt, general store.
Baird T. F., restaurant.
Backer & Hicks, W. E. Baker, Hiram Hicks, meats.
Baker I. F., salesman Paris Dry Goods Company.
Baldwin Benj. J., physician.
Baldwin Benj. J., jr., law and real estate.
Bayliss —, clerk James D. McDade, cotton buyer.
Ball Alexander P., sewing machines.
Ball Gus, salesman S. C. Corey.
Ballinger James, cotton gin 3 miles west.
Ballinger J. M., salesman Williams, Wortham & Co.
Ballinger Mrs. M., teacher public school.
Barry John E., insurance.

- Barry J. E. & Co., John E. Barry, books.
Barnham & Tompkins, V. B. Barnham, A. Tompkins, furniture.
Barton William J., dentist.
Bass & Martin, Sidney J. and John H. Bass, Wm. Martin, drugs and liquors.
Bassano Bros., Francis W., Chas. H. and Alfred, Crown Flouring Mills.
Baum Jacob D., wholesale and retail liquors.
Bean Miss Lillie, teacher public school.
Beard A. B. & Co., Albert B. Beard, John T. Jones, grocers.
Beck N. E., salesman F. S. Linch.
Beck W. F., mailing clerk postoffice.
Bedford G. W., physician,
Behm & Brosius, L. Behm, G. W. Brosius, hides and wool.
Bell J. N., J. D. Elliott & Co.
Bennett John M., groceries.
Bennett J. D., with J. M. Bennett, grocer.
Bergeron J. P., photogragher.
Berry C. O., salesman Paris Dry Goods Company.
Berry Charles B., city treasurer, book-keeper Farmers and Merchants Bank.
Bettes Joseph W., Hicks & Bettes hardware.
Bills L. R., with J. D. Elliott & Co.
Birmingham Henry B., of Pollard & Birmingham, lawyers.
Birmingham Ed., salesman R. F. Scott.
Binford Bros., James H. and Robert A., jr., harness.
Bird Miss Bettie, teacher public school.
Blackman William, livery.
Bland Hedges A., cashier Farmers and Merchants Bank.
Bonner William J., photographer.
Bonner W. B., lawyer.
Boothe J. H., sewing machines.
Boothe & McCuistion Wm. Boothe, J. R. McCuistion.
Bowers Tom M., editor Paris Free Tongue.
Bowers Tom M. Jr., fruit and confections.
Boyd Austin P., editor and proprietor Paris North Texan.
Braden S., with A. L. McMurry, saloon.
Braggins William F., railroad agent.
Brame G. M., salesman Edward Reuss, drugs.
Brame Miss Lillie, teacher public school.
Britt & Ellis, J. C. Britt, C. C. Ellis, livery and wagon yard.
Broad Charles.
Broad Thomas, groceries and lumber.
Brombach B., jeweler.
Brosius Bros., J. B. and W. A. Brosius, blacksmiths.
Brosius G. W., Behm & Brosius. hides and wool.

Brooks Prof. J. C., superintendent public schools.
 Brooks Walter, salesman J. A. Gumport.
 Brown J. H., Taylor & Brown, confectionery.
 Brown John, shoemaker.
 Brown C. W., Paris Marble Works.
 Brown John T., McBath, Settle & Co.
 Bryant Edward M., Martin & Bryant, grocers.
 Buckner House, Miss B. Scrioner, proprietor.
 Bullit C., physician.
 Bullit Alexander C., lawyer.
 Burdett William L., city attorney.
 Burdett & Connor, Wm. L. Burdett, E. S. Connor, law and real estate.
 Burnett & Snell, J. R. Burnett, J. F. Snell, wagon yard.
 Burk House, A. J. Wilson, proprietor.

C.

Calhoon W. P., confectionery.
 Campbell Joe, with J. D. Elliott & Co.
 Campbell J. K. P., deputy county clerk.
 Campbell James, salesman J. I. Gumport.
 Campbell Thomas J., lawyer.
 Campbell & Rollins, J. C. Campbell, D. C. Rollins, brick yard.
 Cann John, with Clark & Miles.
 Cannon W. R., agent Pacific Express.
 Carlock T. W., principal seventh grade public school.
 Carter Mrs. H. H., saleslady Paris Dry Goods Company.
 Carter C. B., salesman Williams & Wortham.
 Cate A., cotton buyer Fitz Hugh, Martin & Wise.
 Cawley & Weaver, W. F. Cawley, J. W. Weaver, meats.
 Clark Frederick J., shoemaker.
 Clark E. N., millinery goods.
 Clark J. F., physician.
 Clark L. C., saloon.
 Clark & Miles, John Clark, J. F. Miles, general store.
 Clement Simon E., President Paris Exchange Bank.
 Clement Henry A., cashier Paris Exchange Bank.
 Clement William, confectioner.
 Collier William S., tailor.
 Cohen Tobe, manager Bachrath & Hernstadt's store.
 Connor E. S., Burdette & Connor, lawyers.
 Connor W. A., druggist.
 Corey Simon, clothing.
 Coss & Son, C. T., C. E. and T. E. Coss, merchant tailors.

Cotton John E., barber.

Cook G. P., physician.

Cook, Craigo & Mathews, G. P. Cook, James T. Craigo, Thos. E. Mathews
grocers.

Cooper Charles, wagonmaker.

Cooper Wesley, blacksmith.

Craigo James T., postmaster.

Craig T. D., mule and cattle raiser.

Crawford A. S., book-keeper J. S. Minton.

Crenshaw M. L., manufacturer cotton gins.

Cross J. B., salesman Paris Dry Goods Company.

Cross P. H., cattle dealer.

Cross P. H., salesman Bachrath & Hernstadt.

Crook James D., Williams, Wortham & Co.

Crutchfield & Co., George A. Crutchfield, Thomas M. Bowers, real estate.

Cunningham A. L., lawyer.

Culbertson J. J., Paris Oil Works.

D.

Dabney S. H., salesman Tennessee drug store.

Dahoney Ebenezer L., lawyer.

Dailey William E., physician.

Dargan K. S., insurance.

Davidson Miss Ella, teacher public school.

Deal A. J., carpenter.

Denton Ben H., Maxey. Lightfoot & Denton, lawyers.

Denvedy Charles, salesman McBath, Settle & Co.

Deatherage J. G., with T. Broad, lumber and groceries.

Deatherage —, salesman S. M. Hamilton.

DeWitt L. W., carpenter.

Dickson T. C., architect and builder.

Dobenhay Bradford, with Clark & Miles.

Dodson Frank, cotton gin.

Dodson F., clerk Sterling Price, cotton buyer.

Drummond J. A., groceries.

Dudley & McDonald, James G. Dudley, Henry D. McDonald, lawyers.

Dugan G., clerk Johnson & Long, cotton buyers.

Duggan & Ford, A. M. Duggan, David J. Ford, auction and commission.

Dulaney W. F., machinist, Hicks & Bettes.

Duling Miss L., teacher public school.

Duncan W. J., cotton buyer.

Dunagan & Lyons, C. E. Dunagan, T. Lyons, wagon yard.

Dwyer A., salesman F. S. Linch.

Dyer Tom, book-keeper J. I. Gumport.

E.

Eades R., salesman Famous.

Elliott William C., Hutcherson & Elliott, druggists.

Elliott John, salesman, J. D. Elliott & Co.

Elliott John D., with James D. Elliott & Co.

Elliott James D. & Co., James D. Elliott, J. N. Bell, groceries.

Ellis John E., job printer and publisher Paris News-Boy.

Ellis C. C., Britt & Ellis, livery.

Evers Robert, salesman, Hicks & Bettes.

Evans Henry, salesman J. D. House, groceries.

Ewing John O., clerk Peterson Hotel.

Excelsior Job Printing Office, John E. Ellis, proprietor; W. N. Furey, manager.

F.

Famous, dry goods, clothing, etc., J. L. Terrell, proprietor.

Farmers and Merchants Bank; capital, \$250,000. Officers: John Martin, president; W. B. Aiken, vice president; H. A. Bland, cashier; H. C. Riseing, assistant cashier. Directors: Gen. S. B. Maxey, W. B. Aiken, D. H. Scott, S. J. Wright, D. D. Porter, J. F. McMurry, O. C. Connor, H. A. Bland, John Martin.

Faulkner John, harnessmaker.

Fenet Frank R., grocer.

Ferguson John H., clerk Sterling Price, cotton buyer.

Fitch S. D., salesman S. M. Hamilton.

Fitch S. F., salesman Hicks & Bettes.

Fitz Hugh, Frank, Fitz Hugh, Martin & Wise, cotton buyers and compressers.

Fitz Hugh, Martin & Wise, Frank Fitz Hugh, John Martin, W. B. Wise cotton dealers and compressers.

Fitzpatrick William R., cigar dealer and manufacturer.

Ford D. J., Duggan & Ford, autioneers.

Fort Joseph M., physician.

Fort E. C., book-keeper Hicks & Bettes.

Foshee D. K. jr., secretary and treasurer Paris Gas-light Company.

Forston & Hinnenthal, W. H. Hinnenthal, W. B. Forston, W. H. Hinnenthal, barbers.

Freeze Tobe H., saloon.

Fuller B. D., salesman F. S. Linch,

Fuller Benj. F., lawyer.

Fulton Jeremiah W., grocer.

Furey W. N., manager Excelsior Job Printing Office.

Gaines I. T., salesman J. I. Gumport.

G.

- Gantt & Griffis, A. S. Gantt, J. Q. Griffis, grocers.
 Gaston B., Paris Oil Works.
 Gibbons John C., mayor.
 Godfrey & Co., George W. Godfrey, ladies' furnishing and millinery.
 Gordon J. A., salesman F. S. Linch.
 Gordon T. R., salesman F. S. Linch.
 Gorham Joseph B., wagon maker.
 Good E. F., salesman Paris Dry Goods Company.
 Gooding L. S., employe North Texan.
 Goldman Lewis, with A. Goldman, groceries and liquors.
 Goldman A., groceries and liquors.
 Goff George, salesman J. I. Gumport.
 Gose & Minton, George A. Gose, G. N. Minton, wagon yard.
 Gowdy Henry C., principal male academy.
 Graves William H., wagon maker.
 Gray A. J., stock dealer.
 Gray William H., grain, hides and wool.
 Greenlee F. P., salesman Paris Dry Goods Company.
 Greiner W. E., salesman Edward Reuss, drugs.
 Greiner George O., shoemaker.
 Greiner C. F., shoemaker.
 Gresham J. H., carpenter.
 Gresham & McLeod, Robert A. Gresham, John B. McLeod, livery and sale stable.
 Griffin & Albright, William C. Griffin, D. B. Albright, gunsmiths.
 Griffis J. Q., Gantt & Griffis, grocers.
 Griffith G. A., clerk Tobe Freeze saloon.
 Griffith S. A., cotton buyer Fitz Hugh, Martin & Wise.
Griner John F., Bill Poster, Advertising Signs, Stencil Work, Baggage and Drink Checks.
 Gumport Jacob I., dry goods, clothing, etc.
 Gunn W. T., sheriff.
 Gunnell Mrs. M. E., millinery.
 Guthrie J. A., North Texas Marble Works.

H.

- Haden James W., physician.
 Haden W. P., salesman D. B. Webster.
 Haile W. R., book-keeper Famous.
 Haile J. T., with J. E. Barry & Co.

Hale A. A., salesman S. M. Hamilton.
 Hale & Baldwin, V. W. Hale, J. B. Baldwin, real estate.
 Hallon D. P., R. L. Smith & Co., grocers.
 Hamilton Miss Nep, stenographer Fitz Hugh, Martin & Wise.
 Hamilton & Son, J. J. and L. M. Hamilton, groceries.
 Hamilton S. M., boots and shoes.
 Hammond David S., cotton gin 3 miles west.
 Hampton J. M., clerk W. R. Fitzpatrick.
 Hancock J. H., secretary Paris Dry Goods Company.
 Harris Henry, salesman O. H. Pollard.
 Harris Newt., barkeeper Wite Elephant saloon.
 Harrison L. P., president Paris Grain and Lumber Company.
 Hatheway Charles F., grocer.
 Hatheway Maude J., county judge
 Heaton F. G., cotton buyer representing Callender & Magnus, New York,
 and Callender & Heaton, Liverpool, England.
 Henley John T., county treasurer.
 Henley G. P., Henley & Ramseur, lumber.
 Henley G. M., salesman Williams, Wortham & Co.
 Henley & Ramseur, Geo. P. Henley, E. S. Ramseur, planing mill and
 lumber manufacturers.
 Hernstadt Emil M., Bachrath & Hernstadt.
 Highland W. M., salesman W. B. Howard.
 Hicks Hiram, Baker & Hicks, meats.
 Hicks & Bettes, Geo. F. Hicks, H. S. Bettes, hardware and machinery.
 Hickman J. R., salesman F. M. Allen.
 Hill W. P., salesman D. B. Webster.
 Hines Peter, barber.
 Hinnenthal W. H., barber.
 Hacker Trip, salesman Hicks & Bettes.
 Hacker C. D., cashier F. S. Lynch.
 Hocker D. M., teacher public school.
 Hodges & Warren, Jacob C. Hodges, J. Henry Warren, lawyers.
 Holbrook W. S., McCruistion & Holbrook, grocers.
 Holden Jiles, barber.
 Holly John B., salesman W. S. Moore.
 Hooks A. J., salesman Williams Bros.
 Hooks Frank T., salesman W. S. Moore.
 Hooks John F., physician.
 Hop Lee, Chinese laundry.
 Horton Miss Clara, saleslady Paris Dry Goods Company.
 House J. D., groceries.
 Howard W. B. & Co., W. B. and H. Howard.

Howze J. A., salesman F. S. Linch.
 Hubbard G. A., president Paris Dry Goods Company.
 Hudgins George C.
 Hunt L. B., city marshal.
 Hunt J. C., principal Fifth and sixth grades public school.
 Hutchins James M., salesman S. C. Corey.
 Hutcherson & Elliott, Thomas R. Hutcherson and William C. Elliott
 druggists.

J.

Johnson T. W., treasurer Lamar Warehouse Company.
 Johnson J. M., salesman N. B. Massenburg, grocer.
 Johnson & Long, W. T. Johnson, W. K. Long, cotton buyers.
 Jones John T., A. Beard & Co, grocers.
 Jones J. W., salesman F. S. Linch.
 Jones James R., physician.
 Jones S., proprietor Home hotel.
 Jones Mrs. S., millinery.
 Joseph Emanuel, salesman J. I. Gumport.

K.

Kelley Z. D., salesman Edward Reuss.
 Kincaide N. P., grocery and confectionery,
 Klein Levy, grocery.
 Klyce E. C., field and garden seeds.

L.

Lackey B. K., foreman Rodgers' furniture manufactory.
 Lamar Warehouse Company, capital \$25,000; W. B. Aiken, president; W.
 B. Wise, secretary; T. W. Johnson, treasurer; C. D. Waldo, superin-
 tendent cotton storage.
 Lambeth Scott, traveling salesman Lyons-Thomas Hardware Company.
 Lane John W., wagon yard.
 Lee Bros., J. P. and L. H. Lee, liquors and tobacco.
 Lee Frank, cabinet maker Lyons-Thomas Hardware Company.
 Leclercq J. S., invoice clerk Fitz Hugh, Martin & Wise.
 Leclercq —, shipping clerk Fitz Hugh, Martin & Wise.
 Ledger Benj. F., confectioner.
 Lewis Miss Maud, telephone operator.
 Lewis B. F., North Texan.
 Levy C., confectioner.
 Lightfoot Henry W., Maxey, Lightfoot & Denton, lawyers.
 Linch F. S., merchandise jobber and general store.

Long Ed., county commissioner first precinct.
 Long James M., lawyer.
 Long G. E., grocer.
 Long James R., lawyer.
 Long R. A., (colored) editor Peoples Informer.
 Long G. A., wood yard.
 Long W. K., Johnson & Long, cotton buyers.
 Lynn Samuel, photographer.
 Lyons F. Dunagan & Lyons, wagon yard.
 Lyons-Thomas Hardware Co.; Joe Lyons, president; J. D. Thomas, vice-president; Julius Record, secretary; directors, Joe Lyons, J. D. Thomas, and H. M. Ragland; dealers in hardware, furniture, wagons, and farming implements and machinery.
 Lyons Joe, Lyons-Thomas Hardware Company.

M.

Maclean G. A., salesman Famous.
 Maggs J. G., s. h. furniture and mattress manufacturer.
 Martin John, Fitz Hugh, Martin & Wise.
 Manton Rev. Charles, pastor Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
 Martin William H., Bass & Martin.
 Martin T. D., salesman Famous.
 Martin & Bryant, William A. Martin, E. M. Bryant, grocers.
 Martin John, Fitz Hugh, Martin & Wise.
 Martin Joseph A., jeweler
 Marshall Jesse, A. W. Nevill & Co., job printers.
 Marshall Bros., William H. and Jerome B., farming implements.
 Massenburg Nicholas, grocer.
 Matherly John B., grocer.
 Mathews Thomas E., assistant postmaster, Cook, Craigo & Mathews.
 Mathews H. S.
 Maxey, Lightfoot & Denton, Senator Samuel B. Maxey, Henry W. Lightfoot, Ben H. Denton, lawyers.
 Maxey Perry, blacksmith.
 McBath, Settle & Co., James McBath, G. M. Settle, John T. Brown, dry goods, carpets, clothing, etc.
 McCruemmen Luther, salesman M. F. Allen.
 McCruiston Harrison, cotton gin.
 McCruiston —, Boothe & McCruiston.
 McCruiston & Holbrook, W. F. McCruiston, W. S. Holbrook, grocers.
 McClellan George A., salesman O. H. Pollard.
 McDade, James D., cotton buyer.
 McDonald Henry D., Dudley & McDonald, lawyers.

McGlasson Henry, salesman Bachrath & Hernstadt
 McGraw Daniel, Depot Hotel.
 McLaughlin Alexander, flour mill.
 McLeod John B., Gresham & McLeod, livery.
 McMurry James F., telephone manager.
 McMurry A. L., saloon.
 McMurry ——— salesman Famous.
 McWherter R. J. wagon maker.
 Meehan M. C., proprietor Peterson Hotel.
 Michael Theo., salesman Bachrath & Hernstadt.
 Millsap J. H., county collector.
 Miller R. M., carpenter.
 Miles J. F., Clark & Miles, general store.
 Mine F. W., lawyer.
 Minton G. N., Gose & Minton, wagon yard.
 Minton J. S., saloon.
 Mitchell Miss Emma, teacher public school.
 Monroe J. W., Crescent restaurant.
 Mott A. E., grocer.
 Moore David H., saloon.
 Moore R. H., book-keeper White Elephant saloon.
 Moore J. W., superintendent Paris Ice Company.
 Moore D. M., salesman F. S. Linch.
 Moore Walter S., books, stationery, etc.
 Muir Miss M. B., saleslady Paris Dry Goods Company.
 Murphey Bros., John C. and R. J. Murphey, drugs, etc.
 Murphey T. Tucker, salesman Murphey Bros.
 Murphey, Monroe & Co., George Murphey, J. W. Monroe, Crescent restaurant.
 Myers Henry, salesman Bachrath & Hernstadt.

N.

Neagle J. F., physician.
 Neagle Charles, salesman O. H. Pollard.
 Neathery Charles S., lawyer.
 Neville Miss Kate, teacher public school.
 Neaville A. W. & Co., Sandy Neaville, Jesse Marshall, job printers.
 Norris Miss Blanche, millinery.
 Nix M. L., cotton gin manufacturer.

O.

O'Neil A. H., accountant Fitz Hugh, Martin & Wise.
 Owen D. B., salesman Tennessee drug store.

Ownby J. W., vice president Paris Lumber & Grain Company, and prosecuting attorney.

Ownby James M., city attorney.

Ownby M. B., tinner and cornice-maker.

P.

Paine Henry N., grocer.

Paris Lumber & Grain Company, L. P. Harrison, president; J. W. Ownby, vice president; L. M. Preston, secretary and treasurer.

Paris Bakery, T. Maloney, proprietor.

Paris Compress Company, John Martin, president; Frank Fitz Hugh, secretary; W. B. Wise, treasurer; Geo. N. Wells, superintendent.

Paris Exchange Bank, capital, \$100,000; Simon E. Clement, president; Henry A. Clement, cashier.

Paris Gas-light Company, D. H. Scott, president; D. K. Foshee, jr., secretary and treasurer.

Paris News-Boy, J. E. Ellis, editor and publisher.

Paris Ice Company, J. W. Moore, superintendent.

Paris Iron Works, F. I. Williams, M. P. Lowrey; F. I. Williams, manager.

Paris Free-Tongue, Tom M. Bowers, B. M. Vanderhurst, editors and proprietors.

Paris Male Academy, H. C. Gowdy, principal.

Paris North Texan, A. P. Boyd, editor and proprietor.

Paris Dry Goods Company, A. G. Hubbard, president; J. H. Hancock, secretary; W. J. Ritchie, vice president; W. A. Ryan, Treasurer.

Paris Oil Works, Culbertson, Gaston & Company, proprietors, J. J. Culbertson, B. Gaston; manufacturers cotton seed oil.

Paul A. C., proprietor Paul Hotel.

Paul Hotel, South Main, A. C. Paul, proprietor.

Patte C. E., blacksmith.

Pegues Charles B., county clerk.

People's Informer, R. A. Long, (col.), editor.

Perry O. A., telephone operator.

Peterson Hotel, M. C. Meehan, proprietor.

Phillips H., clerk J. D. McDade, cotton buyer.

Pinketers House, S. Jones, proprietor.

Pollard Osborn H., general store.

Pollard & Birmingham, Austin Pollard, Henry B. Birmingham, lawyers.

Pope Miss Mary, teacher public schools.

Preston L. M., secretary Paris Grain & Lumber Company.

Preston T. S., salesman Williams, Wortham & Co.

Price Sterling, cotton buyer.

Price P. M., hotel.

Proctor R. W., confectioner.
 Profter J. M., salesman T. Broad lumber yard.
 Provine George A., flour mill and cotton gin.
 Provine R. H., salesman Williams, Wortham & Co.
 Provine & Steel, G. A. Provine, A. M. Steel, Excelsior mills and

R.

Radford W. A., carpenter.
 Ragland H. M., Lyons-Thomas Hardware Company.
 Rains Russell, blacksmith.
 Reason Thomas, shoemaker.
 Record Ed., salesman Lyons-Thomas Hardware Company.
 Record J. P., book-keeper Lyons-Thomas Hardware Company.
 Record Julius, secretary Lyons-Thomas Hardware Company.
 Record T. J., Williams, Wortham & Company.
 Reed R. M., salesman R. F. Scott.
 Redding Mrs. S. E., millinery.
 Redding S. P., salesman Martin & Bryant.
 Regan Patrick, shoemaker.
 Reuss Edward, drugs.
 Rice Walter A., salesman O. H. Pollard.
 Rickey W. L., wagon-yard.
 Richardson Mrs. Sue, teacher public schools.
 Rising H. C., assistant cashier Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.
 Riley T. D., salesman Paris Dry Goods Company.
 Ritchie W. J., vice president Paris Dry Goods Company.
 Ritchie W. F., proprietor North Texas machine shop.
 Roberson W. T., machinist Lyons-Thomas Hardware Company.
 Robinson H. C., salesman Williams Bros.
 Rodgers J. B., contractor and builder.
 Rodgers James W., furniture manufacturer.
 Rodgers A. N., with James W. Rodgers, furniture.
 Rodgers H. C., with James W. Rodgers, furniture.
 Rollins D. C., Campbell & Rollins, brickmakers.
 Rombach B., jeweler
 Ross R. L., with John E. Barry & Co., books, etc.
 Ross Lewis W., insurance.
 Rountree J. T., boots, shoes, hats, caps, gents' furnishings, etc.
 Rush Edward, physician.
 Rush Bros., L. M. Rush, lumber.
 Ryan J. R., notary public and justice of the peace.
 Ryan L. B., accountant Paris Dry Goods Company.
 Ryan John B., physician.

Ryan H. C., cotton seed dealer.
 Ryan W. A., treasurer Paris Dry Goods Company.

S.

Sabine M. L., with Faulkner, harnessmaker.
 Sanders T. T., salesman L. P. Harrison.
 Scales E. D., Scales & Allen, lawyers.
 Scales E. G., salesman R. F. Scott.
 Scales & Allen, E. D. Scales, C. N. Allen, lawyers.
 Schilling C. H. & Bro., Carroll H. and Henry, saloon.
 Scrivner Miss B., proprietor Buckner House.
 Scott D. H., vice president Farmers' and Merchants' Bank; president Paris Gas-light Company, and district judge.
 Scott Rufus F., wholesale groceries and liquors.
 Scott John, salesman Lyons-Thomas Hardware Company.
 Seckel R. T., buyer W. J. Duncan, cotton dealer.
 Settle I. M., book-keeper M. F. Allen.
 Settle G. M., Mc Bath, Settle & Co.
 Settle W. S., with Mc Bath, Settle & Co.
 Shelton J. R., salesman R. F. Scott.
 Shelton N., salesman Mc Bath, Settle & Co.
 Shindt Joseph, meat market.
 Shultz Eugene, assistant accountant Fitz Hugh, Martin & Wise.
 Shumate C. P., with Clark & Miles
 Shumate C. L., book-keeper Williams, Wortham & Co.
 Simmons Abe, salesman Mc Bath, Settle & Co.
 Skeen J. W., groceries.
 Skidmore Thomas H., county surveyor.
 Smith J. H., restaurant.
 Smith J. Wiley, book-keeper W. J. Duncan, cotton buyer.
 Smith W. W., stock dealer and ranch.
 Smith L. R. & Co., L. R. Smith, D. P. Holloway, grocers.
 Smith Miss Lillie, principal 4th, 3rd, 2nd and 1st grades, public school.
 Smythe Miss Z. L., dressmaking emporium.
 Snell J. F., Burnett & Snell wagon yard.
 Snow Bros., A. F. & J. R. Snow, grocers.
 Sluder William H., insurance
 Somerendyke F. W., Western Union telegraph operator.
 Stell W. W., nurseryman and florist.
 Stell & Cook, cotton gin 6 miles northeast.
 Steel A. M., Provine & Steel, Excelsior Mills.
 Stephens J. M., physician.
 Stinson J. B., carriage and sign painter.
 Straub John, saddler and leather findings.

T.

- Taylor Creed, barber.
 Taylor & Brown, J. F. Taylor, J. H. Brown. confectioners.
 Terrell James L., proprietor Famous
 Texas Tribune, Chamberlain & Cannon, proprietors.
 Thatcher W F, physician.
 Thebo C. F., real estate.
 Thomas J. D., Lyons-Thomas Hardware Company.
 Thomas W. S, clerk W. T. Whitman.
 Thrasher Thomas L., blacksmith.
 Tonnies Harry, bakery and confectionery.

U.

- Uhleg G. R., cotton classer Fitz Hugh, Martin & Wise.

V.

- Vanderhurst B. M., associate editor Paris Free Tongue.
 Vise George M, salesman O. H. Pollard.
 Von Der Twer Fred, bakery.

W.

- Wade William, with Lyons-Thomas Hardware Company.
 Wake Burt, salesman Bachrath & Hernstadt.
 Waldo C. D., superintendent Lamar Warehouse.
 Wallace Green C., confectioner.
 Walker A. A., dentist.
 Walker B. A, cabinet maker Lyons-Thomas Hardware Company.
 Walker J. Q. A., nursery 4 m. south.
 Walsh T. P. & Co., T. P. Walsh, M. B. Ownby, tin and cornice shop.
 Warren J. Henry, Hodges & Warren, lawyers.
 Warren W J., cotton buyer Fitz Hugh, Martin & Wise.
 Watson Robert I., machinist.
 Weaver J. W., Cawley & Weaver, meats.
 Webster D. B., dry goods.
 Webster I., salesman D. B. Webster.
 Webster P., cotton classer Fitz Hugh, Martin & Wise.
 Wells George A., superintendent cotton compress.
 White Thomas F, grocer and confectioner.
 Whitman William T., cotton buyer.
 Williams F. I., manager Paris Iron Works.
 Williams W. W., book-keeper R. F. Scott
 Williams J. D., salesman Williams, Wortham & Co.
 Williams Mrs. Emily, Williams, Wortham & Co.

Williams Monroe, chair-maker Lyons-Thomas Hardware Company.
Williams Bros, T. I. and G. II Williams, grocers.
Williams, Wortham & Co., Emily Williams, James D. Wortham, J. D.
Crooks, T. J. Record general store.
Wilson Alfred, express agent and proprietor Burk House.
Wilson Robert, dentist
Wilson William J , county assessor
Wise W B., Fitz Hugh, Martin & Wise, residence New York City. .
Witherspoon P F , principal Female College.
Witherspoon Frank, salesman and jeweler J. A. Martin.
Witherspoon M C., jeweler.
Wood W. R , district clerk
Woodlawn Female College, P. F. Witherspoon, principal.
Woodward W. B , salesman Woodward, Wortham & Co.
Wooldridge Richard, lawyer.
Wooldridge M. L., saloon.
Wortham James D., Williams, Wortham & Co.
Wright Miss Laura, teacher public school.
Wright Samuel J , of Farmers and Merchants bank.
Wright James H , city assessor.
Wyatt A., saloon.
Wynne Argyle B., cotton gin $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast.

Y.

Vager Charles, tinner Lyons-Thomas Hardware Company.
Young W. A., salesman Murphy Bros., drugs.

Z.

Zeis Ernst, merchant tailor.
Zethraeus FredG., druggist.



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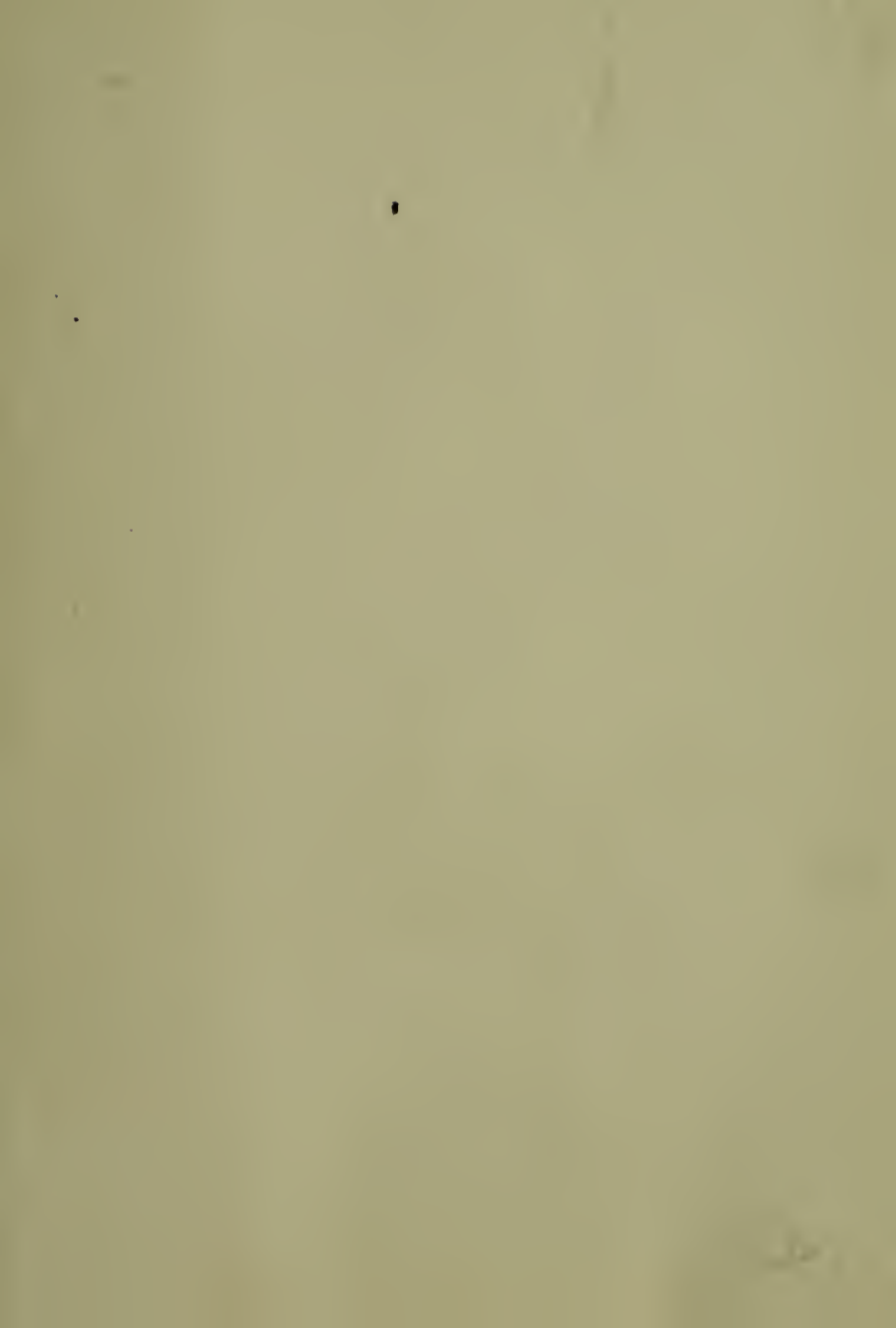
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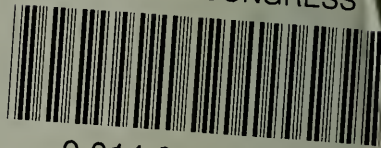
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